HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

(TEN PAGES)

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,383—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
14th	Jan.	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st	"	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
4th	Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th	"	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th	"	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th	"	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th	"	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th	"	ARABIA	7903		
25th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st	April	PERSIA	7951		
8th	"	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th	"	EGYPT	7912		
22nd	"	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th	"	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th	May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th	"	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or abou
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th January, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
* † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issue Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
[illegible]	J W Shanklin	3,611	17th Jan.,	190[illegible]
[illegible]DIA	S. Abrey	5,106	28th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

				Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25	in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25	"	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50	"	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25	"	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25	"	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25	"	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50	"	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50	"	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50	"	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100	"	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100	"	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic, Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Buildings pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY;
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

		Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case		225
Silver	do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal		35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR DESSERT FRUIT,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CRYSTALLIZD FRUIT,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, [illegible] LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S
GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE
OF
WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.
THE MOST UNIQUE CIRCUS
EVER VISITED BOMBAY.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 12TH.
SIXTEEN ENTIRE CHANGES
BY OUR ARENIC ARTISTS.

THE FOUR ELLIOTTS,
MARVELLOUS LADY ACROBATS.
ANNA DONAL,
AND HER PETS RIENGOLD AND SULTAN.
A SCREAMING COMIC PANTOMIME
"LOVE IN FOUR CORNERS."

Don't fail to come and have a Winning Chance in a splendid NEW BICYCLE on FRIDAY NIGHT. GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES GIVEN AWAY EVERY NIGHT.

GRAND MATINEE
ON
SATURDAY NEXT,
For Children FOUR ANNAS to Gallery.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 owts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th January, 1905.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th January, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last at the Rate of 10 per cent per annum and a BONUS of 2 per cent per annum both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 16th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 31st December, 1904.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE.
Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1905.

NOTICE.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPH ADDRESSES.

IT is notified that a LIST of the full and the abbreviated ADDRESSES of firms and individuals who desire them to be published, will be found in Sections XI (A) and XI (B) of the Indian Telegraph Guide, January 1905 issue, which may be purchased at any GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE, or from the SUPERINTENDENT CHECK Office Calcutta.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 3 to 11 P. M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non transferable Coupon Books of Rs 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas.

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

MADRAS HARBOUR EXTENSION WORKS.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF PALLAVE RAM STONE.

THE TRUSTEES are prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of the above Copies of the specification, forms of contract and of Tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom any enquiries respecting the work should be addressed accompanied by a remittance of Rs. 50, which will be returned to all bona-fide Tenderers. Sealed Tenders marked "Tender for Stone" and addressed to the Chief Engineer, Madras Harbour Trust, Madras will be received up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY 25th January, 1905.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. J. WILSON,
Chief Engineer,
Madras Harbour Trust.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. R. A. S. CENTENARY CELEBRATION.
GRAND CONVERSAZIONE,
IN TOWN HALL,
ON WEDNESDAY, 18th Inst., 8-30—11-30 P. M.
H. E. The GOVERNOR Presiding.

FIRST PART:—SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT—
IN CENTRAL HALL—Organ, Pianola and Cornet Music.
IN DURBAR ROOM—Magic Lantern Displays.
IN OTHER ROOMS—Scientific and Artistic Exhibitions

SECOND PART—Addresses by H. E. the GOVERNOR, H. H. the AGA KHAN.
The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZSHA M. MEHTA and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAWARKAR.

Reception of Delegates from Foreign and Bengal Societies, and Replies.

Tickets to be had from Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., or at the Library, Town Hall, Rs. 3. Students Tickets Re. 1.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHI KADDI, in the Island of Ceylon on 20th FEBRUARY, 1905. The Banks to be Fished are estimated to contain eighty-three millions very good Fishable Oysters.

Valuation statement and full particulars will be published hereafter.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P. M., on MONDAY, the 23rd January, 1905, for the REMOVAL of OFFAL and KUTCHRA daily from the Compound of the Bandora Slaughter Houses, during a period of 12 months from the 1st March, 1905.

2. A deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. Full particulars with regard to the contract can be obtained on application at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets.

4. The successful tenderer will have to enter into a written contract to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and a further deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred after the acceptance of his tender making a total deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand as security for the proper fulfilment of the contract which sum shall be retained by the Municipal Commissioner without interest till the expiration of the contract period. The deposit amount will however be allowed to be invested at the option of and on a written application from the successful tenderer in such securities as may be approved of by the Commissioner.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th January, 1905.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Philli-pines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

RARE
OPPORTUNITY.

WHY WE WEAK OR WEAK-MINDED, PAY NOTHING.

YOU have simply to write to the undermentioned Address and you will get by return Post and excellent Book in English (P. P. 100) Post Paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body, and will give you rules based on best moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity

KABI RAJ MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
166-68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planting and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

THE PANORAMIC VIEW of the International Industrious Art Exhibition. Price Rs. 5 can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, SCHOOL of Arts Compound, Bombay.

WANTED a second hand LATHE, to take in 5 feet between centres, not necessarily screw cutting, no overhead motion required, must be in good order and cheap. Apply to Box No. 1778 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box" No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts, J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 23 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply G. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MEDICAL
GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. O T B
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co. BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000.
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED

PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

CHEAP PERFUMERY STORES.

A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available.

MANECKJI SORABJI PATEL,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

F. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
Specialists in Monumental Work for India
ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden,
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Nuwara Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi.

[illegible]

The Bank [illegible] DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter [illegible] at Rates [illegible] to be ascertained [illegible].

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS [illegible] opened for approved [illegible] and Interest [illegible] at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance [illegible] 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum [illegible] half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE [illegible] Principal Cities of Europe, India, China, [illegible] purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the [illegible] and Branches of the Bank [illegible] of Europe and Australia. [illegible] by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the [illegible] Government [illegible] receives same for safe custody [illegible] Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS [illegible] Securities.

ROBERT F. [illegible]

HONGKONG AND [illegible] CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	[illegible]
Sterling Reserve Fund	[illegible]
Silver Reserve Fund	[illegible]
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	[illegible]

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND [illegible] IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND [illegible] BANKING COMPANY LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National [illegible] Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,,	9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,,	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

YOUR NEEDS
FOR
CHRISTMAS
FULLY SUPPLIED
BY THE
AUSTRALIAN STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
FISH, SAUSAGES, &c.

CAKES,
PUDDINGS,
MINCEMEAT, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CONTINENTAL DELICACIES,
AND
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.,
THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 4	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 8	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PIVERFELL"
Sole Agents :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shirley 2,198 tons, Captain A. C. Pritchett will sail to day for Rangoon, in ballast,

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Urlana, 3,383 tons, Captain J. E. T. Butler will sail to-day for Rangoon, Kobe &c. in ballast.

THE steamer St. Regulus, 2,999 tons, Captain L. Borg, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Batoun with a cargo of 101,865 cases and 1,9250 tins kerosine oil.

THE Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, 2659 tons, Captain T B Mittall, arrived in harbour yesterdays, from Newport 1st December with a general cargo and Mr White as a passenger.

THE steamer Stoker, 2,262 tons, Captain A T Wilson, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Newcastle via Port Said in ballast. During the voyage she met strong N. E. monsoon.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3498 tons, Captain F R Gun-Cunningham, arrived in harbour yestesday, from Calcutta 5th December, with a general cargo and Mr E B Hirst, and Miss Mary Carbell as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons Captain A S Houston, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon 19th December, via coast ports, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced heavy weather off Ceylon coast.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3253 tons, Captain SAbrey arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R D Alexander, Rev. Benson Baker, Mrs Baker and infant, Mr J W Brown, Mr E W Hardey, Miss M A Hill, Capt Vere Hunt, Mrs. Lawes, Mrs. Liston and 2 children, Rev. V G and Mrs. McMurry, Master. H and 2 Misses McMurry, Mrs R H E Pennell and infant, Mr E A Radford, Lieut T H and Mrs Spaight Capt. B F Widdrington and Mr D Yates.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Raker s	Wilson	Newcastle
	Nuddea s	Houston	Rangoon, Dec 19
11	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, Dec 16
	Stanley Hall s	Nuttall	Newport, Dec 1
	Uganda s	Gun Cunningham	Calcutta, Dec 5
	St Regulus s	Borg	Batoun, Dec 17

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Chusan s	Kenrick	Shanghai
	Nordfarer s	Brunnich	Philadelphia

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Shirley Pretchett, for Rangoon
" Urlana Butler, for Rangoon, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Neuenfels for Hamburg, &c
" Roker for Liverpool, &c
" Scindia, for Liverpool, &c
" Dumbarton, for Liverpool, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
6	Clan Macintosh	Galle
7	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
9	Malda	Bombay

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sunda, arrived in London on the morning of the 9th instant.

The s s Borneo arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Baoquehem from Trieste left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 11th instant and may be expected here on the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—45 bales wool The Bombay Company; 11 bales wool N B Telang; 71 bales wool N Goculdas; 14 bales wool G Gungadas; 16 bales wool S Dossabhoy Chopsey; 269 bales cottonfly Tyabjee and Co; 85 bales wool F F Campbell and Co; 100 cwts Millet Baner and Kranse.

Sir W T Lewis s—1000 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 cwts oil cake Glade and Co; 92 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 115 bales wool H A M Oosman; 19492 cwts wheat Sunday and Co; 4 bales hemp Ernst Lam and Co; 51 bales wool Bhowan Hurbham.

Scindia s—1000 cwts mowraseed J A Begbie and Co

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—2760 cwts wheat Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES

Vasilefs Georgecs s—1369 cwts tulseed Ralli Bros

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubatto s—22 cwts nuxvomica 125 cwts assafecteda J S Kapadia

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—16000 cwts cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed N Khairaz and Co

FOR GHENT.

Tokio s—110—bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wagner s—400 cwts linseed sweeping H C nji; 2001 cwts linseed John Facheri; 490; cwts blood manure Croft Mody and Co

FOR BREMEN.

Neuenfels s—4002 cwts poppyseed and 2001 cwts gingellyseed A Blaschek and Co; 2000 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lams and Co; 4000 cwts gingellyseed Valkart Bros; 6026 cwts linseed 1999 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Mackinnon s—175 cwts linseed and 600 cwts castorseed Societa Coloniale Italiana; 55 bales cotton The Bombay Company 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

Imaum s—2000 cwts gingellyseed Ernst Lam and Co; 5002 cwts gingellyseed J Facheri 1000 cwts myrabollams S Sooverjee; 3299 cwts cwts rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 3400 cwts castorseed and 741 cwts linseed Societa C Italiana.

Clan Mcleod s—1000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co

Macra s—1000 tons manganese ore Killik Nixon and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Penlee s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

Neuenfels s—470 bales cottonfly D Ramkoover 165 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 2000 cwt gengellyseed Ernest Lamp and Co; 1000 cwt myrabollams H Anandraw and Co; 5200 cwt Castorseed 2000 cwts linseed 999 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers; 12 1-2 cwts bees wax David Sassoon and 1000 cwts bone meal E C Nanjee; 50 cwts gum P Jethabhoy.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—4258 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros 265 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—23 bales Yarn The Svadeshi Mills Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—1500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co;

Capri s—428 bales cOtton Ralli Bros

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—2100 bales cotton The Setna Dady Captain and Co; 146 bales cotton Seta and Co; 1200 bales cotton Tata and Co; 1000 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co; 1500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—300 bales cotton Setna Dady Captain and Co; 3 bales blankets woollen H J Rustomjee and Co

FOR MOJI.

Pekin s—400 bales cotton the Setna Dady Captain and Co

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 10.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= do
1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 13-16	= — 3-16
2 months hence	27 7-16	= — 3-16
Spot in New York	60 3-8	= — 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin	20·42 3-4	= + 3-4
New York Demand	4·87 1-2	= + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 76
Yellow metal 6 3-4d

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1-2 sellers

WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 1-2 D.-J. sellers } firm
White Karachi 29 3-4 D.-J., sellers } firm
Red Karachi 28 5-8 D.J. sellers } firm

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 34 J.-F. sellers } quiet but steady
Brown 31 5-8 D.-J. buyers } quiet but steady

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 1-2 A. M. buyers firm

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 3·85—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,500, Imports 83,000. Futures closed quiet but steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·73	3·76	3·79
—7	—7	—6
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·82	3·85	3·88
—6	—6	—6
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·90	3·92	3·94
—6	—5	—5

Receipts at U S Ports	37,000
Do. last year	36,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Do. do Continent	8,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·15—15
Futures, month of March	6·78—22
Do. do. July	6·98—23
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	6·7-8—1-8
Futures, month of April	6·79—22
Do. do. July	6·86—22
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	11,564	bales.
Wheat	12,063	cwts.
Linseed	3,056	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,645	"
Gingellyseed	10,713	"
Poppyseed	31	"
Groundnuts	1,038	"
Castorseed	333	"
Rice	16,190	"
Myrabollams	3,149	"
Cottonseed	29,940	"
Mowraseed	1,831	"
Gram	1,629	"
Joowar	7,787	"
Maize	3,761	"

BOMBAY, JAN. 11.

Bank T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand .... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 136 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do ... 192 1-2
Japan 30 do do Jan.-Feb. 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.
Cash ... ... 97·12
1st Settlement 1st February... 97·12
Money Market.—Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July.......... 4 do
Bank of Madras cash balance 17 3-4 lakhs up.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 6 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 2 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.	
Ready	5 8 0 to 5 8 6
Castorseed—Tone firm.	
Ready	26 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 37 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 36 3-4 to 37
25 per cent "	Rs. 36
50 per cent "	Rs. 34 1-2
Black Kutnee	Rs. 32 to 33

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— easier.
Estimated sales .... bales 8,000
Imports .... do. 21,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	
3·66	3·69	
—7	—7	
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	
3·72	3·75	
—7	—7	
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
3·78	3·81	3·83
—7	—7	—7
Aug.-Sept.		Sept.-Oct.
3·85		3·87
—7		—7

COTTON.—The market is quieter following home advices. Quotations are about Rs. 2 lower with the enquiry for cotton very restricted.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	167 157 ...	25 Jan.
Bengal (M.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	169 159 ...	11 do.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	175 169 ...	25 do.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	176 170 ...	11 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	... 168 162	25 do.
Do. do. ...	... 171 165	11 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) }		
Karanja do. do. do. }	177 171 ...	25 do.
Akola do. do. do. }	179 173 ..	11 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	178 172 ...	25 do.
Nagpur and Kamptee ...	180 174 ...	11 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	200	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	 195	15/25 do.
Bhownugger do. ...	185 175 168	1/25 May
Do do. ...	182 172 165	do.
Muttia do. ...	178 171 ...	Feb-Mar 25
Dharwar (S G) ...	 185	Apl.-May 25
Western	 176	do.
Bengal (M. -G.) ...	169 159 ...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab ...	172 162 ...	11 do.
Do.	173 163 ...	10 do.
Jalgaon (M, G.) ...	... 170 164	25 do.
Do do. ...	... 173 167	10 do..
Nagpore do. ...	180 174 ...	25 do.
Do. do. ...	182 176 ...	11 do.
Dhollera do. ...	187 177 170	1/25 May
Do. H. G. ...	184 174 167	do.

TIBET EXPLORATION.

The small party under Captain Rawling crossed British frontier from Tibet on the 24th December, and by the 1st January they were marching comfortably along a good road in the Sutlej Valley, having reached the land of staging bunglows. With regard to the survey and geographical work, Captains Ryder and Wood will have a record of surpassing interest to place before the Government and the world at large. It appears that the Miriam-La (the watershed between the Brahmaputra and the Sutlej) was crossed so far back as the 26th November. There was bad weather with snow, but the pass was easy, though 16,600 feet above sea-level. A lake with no outlet was seen, and then the great Mansarowar Lake itself was reached. Here the work of exploration was, of course, full of attraction, for the controversy regarding this sheet of water is a very old one Captains Ryder and Wood went to the outlet, and found there was no flow. A rise of three feet would have been necessary for the stream to run, but the Tibetans agreed in declaring that in the rains and when the snow melts, i.e., for some four months of the summer season, there is always an outflow. About a mile down the channel in the direction of the next lake, known as the Rakas Tal, a hot water spring was discovered. Later on all three British officers explored this lake, which was frozen over, and had no outflow. The Tibetans stated that a stream used to run from it in past years. The net result of the exploration was to place the source of the Sutlej far more to the west than has been usually believed. When the party visited Gartok they found only a few dozen people in winter quarters, their houses being in the midst of a bare plain. In the course of the journey to the British frontier, the part had to cross the Ayi-la, 18,400 feet, the cold being intense as snow was falling. The Sutlej there flows through very broken country, with ravines 2,000 feet deep. All members of the party are reported well "Pioneer."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRDWOOD—January 5, at Agra, the wife of Captain G T Birdwood, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FELL—McLEOD—December 31, at Maymyo, by the Rev J Low, M A, Godfrey Fell, I C S, to Janet, only daughter of Lieut-General D J S McLeod.

JOHNSTONE—JONES—January 3, at Christ Church, Etawab, U P, by the Rev A T Smith, Arthur Henry, Johnstone, eldest son of R H Johnstone of Bawnboy House, Co. Cavan, Ireland, to Elizabeth Amy, eldest daughter of Major T V Jones, late Inniskilling Fusiliers.

WHEELER—GUNNING—January 4 at the St James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev C F Andrews, Cambridge Mission, the Rev H Trevor Wheeler, Chaplain of Delhi, to Kathleen Russel, younger daughter of D Russel Gunning, Keynsham, Somersetshire.

DEATH.

BHUGWAT—DIAL—December 28, at Meerut, Mr Bhugwat Dial, Honorary Magistrate, of pneumonia, aged 47 years and 4 months.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 2-46m., 3-15a. Low water, 9-12m., 8-40a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Warren's Circus, 9 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition between the hours of 5-30, and 7-30, also from 8-30, to 10-30, p. m. to-day.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. Maharaja Joraversingji of Simptapur, Rewa Kantha, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, attended by twenty followers and is staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. Sir Jaswatsingji, Thakore Saheb of Limri and H. H. Sir Vakhatsingji, Thakore Saheb of Lunawada, left Bombay with their respective followers, on Tuesday evening, for their territories.

BURGLARY AT DHARAVI.—Bapoo Mahadoo, a muccadum, residing at Dharavi, has reported to the police that during Monday night, some one broke into their shed and carried off currency notes and cash of the total value of Rs. 640 from a cupboard.

LOST PROPERTY.—The Bombay Police intimate that they have in their possession the following property awaiting claimants :—(1) A purse containing money; (2) a gold bangle; (3) a leather purse; and (4) an umbrella. These articles are now lying at the Head Police Office.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umkazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. to-morrow instead of to-day. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7 p. m. on the 14th Instant.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Tulsibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty, residing at Elphinstone Road, died on Tuesday, from the effects of the burns she had received on the 3rd instant. It appears that she was engaged in cooking food, when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was burnt about her body. She was treated with native remedies, but grew worse and died.

THE LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage :—Shett Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal Rs. 751; Shett Kallyanji Chagpar Rs. 51; Shett Deokaran Nanji for feast Rs. 46; Shett Pragji Surji for milk Rs. 31; Shett Ruttonsey Mulji for feast Rs. 13-4; Shett Kevalram Maoji Dave Rs. 5.

MISSED FROM A SAFE.—Ruttonbai, a Hindu woman, has reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,000. from a safe in her house in Dongree Street. The complainant locked the safe on Monday evening, when the ornaments were intact: but when she opened it on the following morning she missed them. The key of the safe was kept in a cupboard, the key of which she carried with her.

MUNICIPAL PERSECUTIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday before the Forth Presidency Magistrate, Khatoo Lukmidas was charged at the instance of the Superintendent of licenses with keeping bullocks at a place not licensed. He was fined Rs.25 Doram Keshojee was charged with keeping an excess number of horses for which he was fined Rs. 10. Ragunath Atmaram and Sandod Padarnath were charged with keeping excess number of buffaloes. They were fined Rs. 10 each. Pandurang Janardhan was charged with selling fireworks without a license. He was fined Rs. 10.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's registered office, Hornby Road, Fort, Mr. R. E. Kohiar presiding. The meeting confirmed the series of resolutions passed at the last meeting held on the 23rd ult., for the winding up of the Company's business. Liquidators were further authorised to keep the transfer books of the Company open for transferring of shares during the liquidation provided that the transfers were given effect to, with the sanction of the liquidators in consonance with the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act.

NIGHT RANGERS.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Wheatley charged Ismail Cassum, Shamji Noormahomed and Ruttonsey Shamji, all old offenders, with house trespass with intent to commit a theft. The evidence showed that two policemen in plain clothes doing duty at Dongree saw the first two accused passing along the street on Sunday. The policemen became suspicious and followed them. The two accused went to Khoja Jamatkhana and aroused the third accused who was asleep there and they all, shadowed by the policemen, proceeded to a chawl at Jail Road. They all entered the chawl, when the policemen raised an alarm and with the assistance of some townsmen arrested them. All the accused pleaded guilty and admitted previous convictions. The first two were sentenced to nine months' and the third to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. to-day :—

Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	A Proler
Phantom Brigade	A Dream Picture	Myddleton
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs	Adlem
Intermezzo	Anona	Grey
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
A Summer Idyl	Hiawatha	Moret

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play, the following programme of music at W. B. Green and Co.'s Restaurant this evening during dinner hours :—

March	Dreamy Eyes	J B Lampe
Overture	Caledonia	P Lindheim
Valse	Florodora	C Kiefert
Selection	In Coon and	T Bidgood
Gavotte	Imperiale	Faust
Cake Walk	Braklyn	T W Thurban
Valse	Mimosa	T Bidgood
Galop	Auf and Davin	Faust

THE LOST BUNDLE OF SPECIE.

THE SUIT DISMISSED.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, delivered judgment in the suit in which Dalsookhbhai Fulchund and another, carrying on business in Bombay as merchants and commission agents, sought to recover from the British India Steam Navigation Company, a sum of Rs. 2,000 as damages alleged to have been caused by the loss of a bundle of specie containing Rs. 1800, and by the expenses to which the plaintiffs were put in endeavouring to recover it. Mr. Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Owen of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors, represented the defendant Company.

His Honour in the course of his judgment said seven issues were raised, but their inquiry had been limited in the first instance to the questions of fact, namely, whether the last step of the ladder broke out and fell into the sea and whether the bundle fell into the sea in the manner alleged by the plaintiffs. It was evident that if the plaintiffs failed to prove their case on these points, the defendants could not be held liable. The consideration of the other questions was accordingly, by consent of both the parties, postponed till these primary questions had been decided. Before the Christmas holidays his Honour went on board the steam ship Africa as she lay in harbour, accompanied by the Solicitors of each side and the inspection which his Honour was thus enabled to make of the "locus in quo" had been of the most material assistance to him in trying this case. The steamship Africa, by which the bundle of specie was consigned to the plaintiffs, arrived in Bombay harbour on the morning of the 10th November last. On the morning of the next day the plaintiffs' muccadum's man Poonja Purmanand accompanied by a fellow servant, named Soomar, went on board in a muchwa to take delivery of the bundle in question. This he did. Delivery was given to him at the top of the saloon companion. The bundle was placed on deck in charge of Soomar, and Mahado Narayen the tindal, and Oomaji, the boatman of the muchwa. Poonaji went to the Chief Officer's cabin, where he signed a clean receipt for the bundle, while he was away the bundle was taken down the ladder towards the boat. So far there was no conflict of evidence. The story for the plaintiffs was that the bundle was placed on Oomaji's right shoulder, and that he went down the after-starboard gangway ladder, holding on to rail with his left hand and followed by the tindal and Soomar. It was said that when he put his right foot on the last step it gave way and fell into the sea. The consequence of this was to let Oomaji's right leg down through the aperture right up to the hip and to percipitate him forward on to the broad step or platform at the foot of the ladder and jerk the bundle from his shoulder into the sea. It was admitted that soon after the accident, Poonja Purmanand reported the loss of the bundle to the Chief Officer, who was then sitting on the poop. By his orders a buoy was immediately placed to mark the spot. The main conflict of testimony at this stage was that Poonja swore that he told the Chief Officer that the cause of the accident was the breaking of the step. The Chief Officer denied this and said that the loss of the bundle was only reported. It was said that a diver was brought at 2-30 p. m., but was unable to reach the bottom inconsequence of the force of the tide. On the 12th November, Mr Byrne went on board, the steamer on behalf of the plaintiffs. He examined the ladder and step, and his notes were in evidence. It was admitted that the step, which was alleged to have fallen out on the previous day, was then in position. It was now suggested that it had been replaced in those twenty-four hours. On the 30th idem Captain Hardcastle for the plaintiffs surveyed the ladder and step in the presence of Mr. Byrne, the Chief Officer, Captain Potts and others. The correspondence between the parties had been put in. Nothing much turned upon it; but it might be noticed that the plaintiffs never put forward their present story in detail or indeed made it clear that they alleged that the step had fallen out into the water. The defendants throughout maintained that the ladder was in a sound condition. Now the main question for the Court's decision was, whether the story of the plaintiffs' witnesses, that when Oomaji put his foot on this step it fell out into the water and thus caused his fall, could be accepted. His honour after recapitulating the evidence of these witnesses went on to observe that the story told by them appeared to him, when they gave it, to be a concocted one. That the step came out in the manner alleged was highly improbable, and having regard to certain undisputed facts and subsequent events, about which there could be no doubt, practically impossible. Then it was suggested that the step was replaced. This, his Honour observed, was shown to have been an absolute impossibility under the circumstances. On the whole evidence, the Court had no doubt whatever that the bundle fell into the water owing to Oomaji slipping as he went down the ladder or something of that kind. His Honour had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the ladder was in a perfectly sound and safe condition, and that no defect in it had anything to do with the accident. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs and professional costs.

A LOSS TO HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

FOUR LIONESSES SUFFOCATED.

Four dead lionesses were brought ashore in the lighter "Nasucbu" yesterday afternoon, says the Manila "Cablenews," of the 17th November. Harmston's circus, arrived on the "Tean" at noon, and immediately proceeded to disembark on the lighter. The animals were transferred to the lighter in their cages, and were all apparently in perfect condition at the time. A few minutes after having started for the custom house wharf, a circus employe noticed that one of the four lionesses seemed to be in distress and called Mr. Lindo, the animal trainer, to the scene. Almost immediately afterwards the remaining three were seized with the same symptoms and lay writhing and struggling on the floor of the cage. Ten minutes later the whole four lay dead. Immediately a rush was made for the cage containing the tiger, and he was found to be in a very similar condition, Mr. Lindo, intuitively divining that the cause must be want of air, opened the cage, and the tiger speedily recovered, showing that the cause had been rightly guessed. The cages are fitted with an opening a foot square in the top, and have in addition above the bars at the sides, a series of smaller holes extending entirely around them.

Mr. Lindo said that in a long experience in the circus line such an occurrence was only paralleled once before, and that was in the Red Sea where he lost one lion, Mr Love, as he looked at the dead bodies of his star performers remarked that they had cost $4,500 gold and would be most difficult to replace as they were thoroughly trained and very intelligent, and Mr. Lindo, their keeper, added that although one of them in a savage fit had torn his thigh open to the bone a few months ago he would gladly give his right arm to have them in a condition to do it again. The dead animals are not entirely valueless as their skins are worth $125 gold apiece, which is small however, compared with an original individual cost of 1,100 dollars. Bostock and Wombell the great animal dealers in New York, will immediately be given an order for other animals to replace those so unfortunately lost, but it will take time to fill the order and immeasurable patience to train them to the standard of performing excellence attained by the dead ones.

DHARIWAL
BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY.
DHARIWAL
SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL
COSTUME
CLOTHS.
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.
DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR
MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.
DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.
MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.
VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

DE DION BOUTON, MOTOR CARS.

AS SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of Messrs. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.

Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorized Representatives.

The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE, is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.

DE DION BOUTON, LTD.,
10, Great Marlborough Street,
LONDON, W.

Sole owners of agency rights from Messrs. DE DION BOUTON and CIE., Puteaux for the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

FOR
CAFE NOIR
There is no better Coffee than the
"STAR OF INDIA"
PURE COFFEE
as supplied to H. E.
The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL and H. E.
The GOVERNOR of Madras.
FIRST QUALITY
RED LABEL
Per One Pound Tin Re. 1.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.......................£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

CHURCH SERVICES.

THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES or CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, are offered for sale:—

		Rs.	As.
Prayer Book	Cherub Bijou	2	4
Do.	do.	7	0
Do.	Oak	9	0
Do.	Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeoise	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily (long primer)	33	0
Do.	Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do.	Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible	Cherub minion Bible 24 mo.	36	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS and WATCHMAKER
BOMBAY AND POONA

DEXTER H. DAVISON, D.D.S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, NEXT TO KEMP & CO.
CROWN AND BRIDGEWORK A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 12. 1905.

OUR AMIABLE NEIGHBOURS.

THE Administration of the North-West Frontier Province congratulates itself that the conduct of the trans-border tribes in the past year was generally satisfactory, and that no necessity arose for the employment of armed force against any tribe or section. Such force might have been employed had Government so desired, and little effort would have been necessary to find a sufficient if not a good excuse. In Dir, it is duly recorded, conditions were at one time critical owing to the state of health of the Nawab. His death would have undoubtedly precipitated the conflict for the succession, "which, it is feared, must eventually come between his two sons, and an internal war, raging in Dir, would almost certainly endanger the safety of the Chitral road and compel the interference of Government." In addition to this, the new Administration report says the apathetic attitude of the Nawab towards the exactions of his revenue collectors from the vassal tribesmen on the left bank of the Swat river threatened, at one time, to lead to a disruption of his State. The danger had been averted, but was not considered to be altogether past at the time the report was compiled. In the Khyber, the Afridis continued to coquet with the Afghan authorities, and apparently this was much appreciated, for we find that a late Subadar-Major of the Khyber Rifles collected together some 150 Afridis of no position and took them with him to Kabul. There they were presented to the Amir, under fictitious names, as a representative Afridi jirga. After being handsomely entertained for some time, they were dismissed with valuable presents, returning home doubtless feeling that their enterprise had been fittingly rewarded. In the Tirah, the Afridis and Orakzais were busy all the summer in the prosecution of religious war. Early in April, it appears, a fakir of unknown name and origin, but of much persuasive power, appeared among the Orakzais and began to preach "jehad" against the Shiah tribes on the Kohat border. He gathered a large force containing detachments from every Sunni tribes between the Khyber and the Kurram, and with these attacked the Shiahs, who, however, repulsed him with loss. After two months' further preparation, he again advanced to the attack, only to meet with a more crushing defeat; after which he prudently disappeared from the Tirah.

In the Kurram we find the Mastu Khel, a section of the Gar Massuzai Orakzai, provided the only disturbing element. These people consider themselves aggrieved, both in the matter of the settlement made with it after the expedition of 1897, and in the distribution of the Massuzai allowances. So far it has maintained a recalcitrant attitude, and signified its resentment by raids and kidnappings in the Kurram, a sufficiently pleasant diversion for the kidnappers, if not for the kidnapped. There is really no excuse for this misconduct. The valley is shown to have had good harvests and its prosperity continues unbroken. Irrigation has been extended. The outstanding accounts between British and Afghan subjects have been settled by the Joint Commission, and it is hoped that their mutual relations will improve. Fighting in the Zaimusht country, at the time the report was prepared, was at an end. To aid them in the recovery of Chimarak from the Wattizai, the Khoedad Khel section called in the Khojal Khel Wazirs and vigorous fighting followed. The allies occupied Sangroba and shortly after ambushed and slew the famous Chikkai, whose death removed a marked personality from the frontier. The allies are now in joint possession of Chimarak, but the alliance is at an end. When not fighting among one another, the tribesmen indulge in forays which are frequently successful, for the culprits make good their escape into Afghan territory. In Bannu some success has been achieved in the suppression of outlawry. A post having been built at Gumatta where once was a city of refuge for all bad characters. The tribe agreed to the proposed opening of the Thal-Bannu road and generally behaved well, except the Muhammud Khel section which was fined for repeatedly harbouring and assisting an outlaw who was afterwards captured. Later on, two Shadakis sheltered and employed by the Muhamund Khel attempted the life of a British Officer near Kurram Garhi. The Bhittanis continue their long-standing enmity with the Mahsuds, but give Government no trouble.

Whether Government ought not to take steps to pacify the people and prevent inter-tribal conflicts is a question on which there are two opinions. For many reasons it is desirable to leave them alone to settle their differences in their own way. Two dogs, quarrelling over a bone would not be willing to refer the matter to arbitration. And it is not in the nature of the transfrontier tribesman to trust to anything but wager of battle. Government is perhaps doing the best thing possible in finding employment for them. The policy of withdrawing military garrisons from the transfrontier agencies and replacing them by locally recruited militia must have a wholesome effect. Reports on the four Militia Corps and the Samana Rifles are highly satisfactory and local tribesmen, who in places held back somewhat in joining the Corps, are now competing for enlistment. In Chitral a scheme has been inaugurated for utilising the feudal tenure of the country to create a corps of Scouts trained and embodied on the lines of British Militia. Owing largely to the loyal co-operation of the Mehtar of Chitral, who has been appointed honorary commandant, the scheme shows every prospect of success. As to the settlement of transfrontier disputes, it is recorded that the British Afghan Joint Commission was occupied during the greater portion of the year in deciding cases arising from the raids and counter-raids committed upon each by British and Afghan subjects. The area of the jurisdiction of the Commission extended from the Kurram to the Wana agency and though its findings resulted practically in a balancing of accounts, it is felt that this proof of Afghan acquiescence in the boundaries, demarcated in 1894 and of the friendly relations existing between the two powers, made a great impression on the tribesmen. Preparations were made for the despatch of a Commission from Peshawar to demarcate the boundary between India and Afghanistan in the Khyber and Mohamund country. The arrival of the hot weather, however, before the completion of the arrangements with Afghanistan is said to have compelled the postponement of the Commission. Some trouble is chronicled as the result of the unfriendly attitude of the Amir's frontier officials. But the year marks progress in the direction of the pacification of the tribes, and we think that if Government persevere in its present course and refrain from all unnecessary coercive measures they will have the best chance of success.

WOOD AND WHEAT. AMERICA does everything on a large scale; nature gives the example in the mountains, lakes, rivers, forests and magnificent distances, and the people of the United States especially energetically follow in her footsteps. A few facts about the timber trade there, of which the Itasca Lumber Mill in Minneapolis may be taken as a sample, are interesting. The tree stems come there direct from their journey down the Mississippi. Two labourers lay one stem along the floor of a wagon, where it is clamped and held fast. The wagon rolls at a tremendous speed by a huge saw, and one side of the stem is sawn off. The wagon goes back, the trunk is turned round and its other side is treated in the same way. After four turns, all of which, are made at a terrific rate, the tree-trunk becomes a squared log. The logs are then taken by transport cars to the saw pit, where a 42-bladed saw cuts them into planks; the outside pieces not being of even sizes are allowed to drop on to a special transport wagon, and are sent to be cut into laths or such other timber as they are fit for. The planks, not being regular in width, the trunk being thicker below than above, are cut to regulation size by the same method as that employed to square the trunk. When the planks are trimmed they are built into piles as high as houses to dry, as the wood from floating down the river and long soaking there is very damp. The power utilised by the saw-mill comes from the St. Anthony Falls. The noise of the rapidly revolving saws, of the turning and handling of the immense tree trunks, and of the trundling wagons is deafening. The mills cover an area of fifty acres, give work to 325 men, and cut in eleven hours 370,000 feet of timber, 38,000 feet of planks and 28,000 feet of laths, that is, about 400 wagon loads of timber daily. The refuse of the bark is used for fuel, the saw-dust chiefly for filling the hollow walls of ice-houses, and in the manufacture of spirit. Besides this timber work Minneapolis possesses the largest flour-mills in the world.

One of the greatest of these, the Washburn Crosby Co.'s Mill, Dr. Feitler visited, as special for the Handels Museum. The railway line goes direct to the mill, and the trains bring the grain from North and South Dakota—wheat only—and from Minnesota. The mill employs 1,800 workmen. This is a great number, seeing that everything is done automatically. It is what is called in America a High Mill on the Hungarian system. The grain is first freed from dust and all impurities through the action of sieves and exhausters and then subjected to damp heat in a steam apparatus by which means the skin or bran of the wheat is more easily separated from the grain. An immense number of transport carriages of every kind carry the cleaned wheat to the automatic wagons. For all these arrangements, cleaning, transporting and grinding, the mill utilises 2,400 water h. p., of the St. Anthony Falls of the Mississippi and 1.500 steam h. p. The mill turns out in twenty-four hours 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. In good years that means the product of 67,000 acres. Of this 63 per cent. is flour and 37 per cent other food-stuffs. The first special sort which enjoys great popularity is the "Gold Medal Flour." This is put up in small bags of about twenty-four pounds and these again are packed in large sacks, or for sea transport, in casks. The sacks are sewed, the smaller with quick-working machines, which can finish 800 bags, hourly, the large sacks are hand-sewn, and one workwoman can hand in 140 sacks in an hour. Much of the flour is sold in America. One firm in Pittsburg takes yearly a million and a half barrels But it also goes to all parts of the world, to South America, India, Holland. Last year this mill turned out six million barrels of 196 pounds each and in good months it sends abroad 4,000 wagon-loads of flour. It does much to satisfy the bread-hunger of the world.

DAIRYING. IN an article on "Dairy Farming" in the "Live Stock Journal" for 1905, many new features in that ancient industry are set forth. We see how many long-honored methods that should have been condemned ages ago, have at last been modified to meet new conditions and new inspirations on the subject of cheese and butter-making in the United Kingdom. The growing of hay and other fodder for cattle has been carried out on more logical lines, for it was found that the country could not supply, during the winter, all the hay needed for the live-stock that it had to carry. Other lands are also largely drawn upon, Canada and the States. Even Chili sends shiploads of hay to England, the Argentine alfalfa or lucerne is well known and valued. Occasionally, as Professor Sheldon, who writes this article, mentions, what should be rich clover hay may be of a lower denomination than it pretends, and Canada thistles are to be found plentifully bound up therewith; Chili will sometimes include faggots in her bales, still horse-keepers as well as dairymen take kindly to the foreign fodder. Argentina meanwhile has not been slow to learn that it pays her better in the long run to materialise her alfalfa into frozen meat or cheese and export it in those forms. Foreign cheese and butter are so largely imported into Great Britain that unless there was a constant demand for fresh milk, English dairy people would be very badly off. The method of making cheese and butter is now so much improved that if, from any cause, a surplusage of milk should arise, the modern cheeseries and creameries, that are established more or less in every district, absorb and work it up before it deteriorates. Farmers form themselves into local Associations, establish a local cheese factory or a creamery, either of which acts as a safety-valve for the milk trade, if it expands beyond the need at any time, or if the demand shrinks.

Professor Sheldon is rightly of opinion that if cheese and butter cannot be made well, they had better not be made at all, and he considers that a far too considerable proportion of the cheese, made in England, even now had better never been made. There is, he points out, a difference in the market value of £50 a ton between the best and the worst English cheese. The milk comes good from the cow, it is the ignorant treatment it receives that makes this gigantic difference. To contemplate the sum total of the loss, entailed by this neglect of first principles in the management of milk, must, indeed, be bitter to the dairy farmers of Great Britain. The proper method is well understood by the experts who have gone into the science of the whole duty of cows and dairymen. Microbes, cleanliness and method are the three indispensable requisites for turning out good cheese or butter. There is, moreover, and the professor puts it eventually in the list, the "know how." The little rift that spoils the work is the work of evil bacteria, for here, as everywhere else, they prowl unceasingly. One is recognised as a necessary co-adjutor in the dairy, and it has been skilfully isolated and cultivated. It is introduced into milk after the injurious swarms have been eliminated by sterilising. Nature has thus been circumvented, or assisted—according, as we are disposed to respect or despise her generous methods—and good cheese and butter are secured. This useful bacillus is the lactic acid bacterium, and is positively declared to be the identical ferment required to make the best dairy products. If it were not interfered with by other bacilli that invade milk from neglected premises, where they grow up in millions there would be no harm done, but what is one among so many? Dairymen and dairymaids should be trained to devote care, early and late, to pursue a correct method with intelligence and scrupulous cleanliness, for these are the only ways by which pure products can be turned out from the dairy.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor Lord Lamington will arrive in Bombay on Tuesday, the 17th instant at 7-35 a.m. (Railway Time). His Excellency will alight at the Church Gate Station where a Guard-of-Honour with Band and Colours will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's arrival. Heads of Departments are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn on this occasion.

A RAJPUT Sepoy at the Malakand shot his Havildar on the 4th instant and escaped with his rifle and ammunition to the Dargai road where he subsequently shot himself.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1902, Rs. 12,32,21,000; December 1903 Rs. 11,37,52,000; and December 1904 Rs. 11,29,37,000.

A SMALL party of raiders belonging to the Ziauddin section of the Zakka Khel Afridis looted the village of Tordang near Bahadur Khel on the night of the 29th December. Bahadur Khel is about midway between Hangu and Bannu. The same party attacked the police camp at Amankot, killing a sepoy and carrying off some rifles, They seem to have moved very quickly, and the wild nature of the country favoured their escape back into tribal territory.

Glimpses of grim humour occur amid the rigours of war. Along the Shao, both Russian and Japanese outposts keep such a sharp watch for each other that there is always a fusillade the instant either side shows itself. So now they set up hats on the top of sticks, just peeping over the edges of trenches, and in the distance it is impossible to see through the deception. The enemy blazes away and the hat is kept in position till a hit is scored. This is greeted with loud cheers. And so the game goes on; the Japanese call it the "Shaho Shooting Club."

A REMARKABLE instance of unexpected fortune has just occurred at Cardiff. A man named George Reilly, being in straitened circumstances, committed a forgery in order to obtain money. Whilst waiting to go for trial at the assizes, however, he received an intimation that he had been left £6,000 under a will. He was sentenced to imprisonment, which expired on New Year's Eve.

WHAT is called a Fairy-tale Society has just been founded in London. Its object is gratuitously to supply experienced readers, lecturers, and elocutionists to any institution or organisation which is in contact with the absolutely poor and wretched. If the children of those who are so poor as to be unable to pay any sum, however small, for admission to entertainments, are gathered into any hall or rooms, the society will organise an evening, to be known as "An Hour in Fairy-land," for the reading of fairy-tales, illustrated by lantern slides and accompanied by music. Whenever, also, the society's funds permit flowers and toys will be distributed at the close. What is desired is to import into the lives of the children of the slums "some of that sweetness and light which are a part of the daily experience of their wealthier brothers and sisters, and to cultivate that power of imagination without which life, especially to a child, is poor indeed": We want (the secretary says) to get the children away from the streets, with their debasing sights, and, having first attracted them by fairy-tales, properly told and in an unusual form of presentation, to lead them on with the growth of understanding, to a desire to listen to tales of travel, to stories of the domestic animals, and even to matters dealing, for instance, with such subjects as the origin of the earth and the customs of primitive races. If the children of the slums are not, some day, to be a peril to the community, they must be got at while they are children. The society appeals to any skilled reader, lecturer, or elocutionist who will help. It also wants gifts of fairy-tale books to add to its library and to distribute to children and a good lantern. The secretary's address is Red House, Pond-street, Hampstead, N. W. The movement is one which deserves every success.

TOGO THE LUCKY.

WHY THE JAPANESE BELIEVE IN HIM.

ADMIRAL TOGO has many admirers, more admirers probably, for the time being, than any other living man. In East and West alike his name is a household word: not only in China and Japan, but in every country in Europe, the very street arabs swear by him, while ringing cheers are raised whenever his name is mentioned, on racecourses as well as on play-grounds, in workshop as well as "on 'Change." As a popular hero, little Togo—it is always little Togo, it is interesting to note—is at the present moment without a rival; no one appeals to the great world crowds as he appeals, no one is so idolised by masses and classes alike. Even Paris, "la belle Alliance" notwithstanding, would go wild with delight had it the chance of giving him a welcome; and so would staid Berlin, let the Kaiser say and do what he would. And this is the more extraordinary as the Admiral is far from being of the stuff of which popular heroes, as a rule, are made, says a writer in "The World." There is no touch of the demagogue about him; he would as soon think of flying as of trying to play to the gallery. By nature he is a grave, silent, self-contained man, one who ponders well before he speaks, and always says what he has to say in the fewest possible words. He has none of that genial humanity, that fellowship with the whole world, which so often proves a sure passport to the favour of the multitude. On the contrary, he is almost inhuman in his stony coldness, in his aloofness from his fellows; between him and them there is, as it were, a bar, and he chooses that it should be thus. There is always the same expression on his face, no matter where he may be—no matter whether bullets are whizzing around him like hailstones, or whether the very air is alive with "banzais" raised in his honour. He might be a statue, indeed, for any emotion he ever shows, this Heihachiro Togo, on whom so much adoration is lavished.

Notwithstanding his lack of height—he measures not much more than five feet—Admiral Togo is in appearance both dignified and impressive. Even the most casual of observers would never pass him by unnoticed; no chance stranger who encountered him would fail to recognise him as a member of that little band of men whom nature itself marks out as the leaders of their fellows. Handsome he is not with his high cheek bones and massive jaws; but his face is not on that account the less interesting; for there is strength in every line of it, keen intelligence too. A cruel face it is not; still, a hard, ruthless face it certainly is. As one looks at him one can well picture him standing as he did on the deck of the Naniwa, that terrible day ten years ago, watching with calm, inscrutable eyes the huge Chinese transport, the Kowshing, go down, taking with it its freight of two thousand human beings. Nay, one is almost tempted to wonder, not why he raised no hand to save them, but rather how it was that it ever occurred to him to send the boat he actually did send to save their leader, the Kowshing's captain.

Heihachiro Togo, as almost all the Japs who have hitherto made their mark in the world, belongs by birth to the Samurai, or warrior class. He belongs to the clan of which Marquis Ito and Field-Marshal Yamagata are members, and is the son of Kichizaemon Togo. He was born in 1857, and was educated at the great naval school, the Heigakuryo, where among his schoolfellows were Admiral Ito and the present Naval Minister, Baron Yamamoto. When he was fifteen he was sent by the Mikado to England, to the Thames Nautical Training College on board H.M.S. Worcester, where, according to the official register, his report was "Conduct excellent. Ability very good." On his return to Japan he entered the navy and made his way steadily upward from rank to rank, impressing the while all with whom he had to do as being not only remarkably able, but remarkably reliable. Even when quite young, he attracted the notice of his superiors by the way in which, instead of shirking responsibility, he seemed to court it. Although one of the most modest and unassuming of men, it evidently never occurred to him that he could not do whatever there was to be done; and the confidence he felt in himself he managed always to impart to others. His subordinates literally worship him; their devotion to him, indeed, passes all bounds, although it is only on the very rarest occasions that he gives them even a word of praise. "The conduct of the officers was cool, not unlike their conduct at manœuvres," was all that he could find in his heart to say of the men who fought with such splendid heroism in the first attack on Port Arthur. "There is only one commander who can use those under him as his own fingers, and his name is Togo," is a saying in the Japanese navy.

So long as Japan was at peace Togo had, of course, no opportunity of winning laurels; it was the war against China that gave him his chance, and he certainly turned it to good account. He was in command of the Naniwa, which was attached to Admiral Yamamoto's fleet, when the war began; and it fell to his lot to strike the first blow. He struck it, indeed, before the war began, as the fates sent in his way the Kowshing, and he sank it on his own responsibility, without waiting for orders. Now Japan was at that time by no means so sure of herself as she is now; for she was only just starting on her career as a war-nation, and had yet her spurs to win. This first success was, therefore, hailed with wild delight, for the Japs are a superstitious race, and they chose to regard it as a good omen, a proof that all was to go well with them in their great venture, just as they chose, to regard Togo himself as the instrument by whom all was to be made to go well. And this belief on their part was strengthened by his brilliant success as commander of the flying squadron in destroying the Chinese fleet. Even before the present war began, his fellow countrymen were devoted to him; they were grateful to him, of course; still, their gratitude for what he had done was as nothing compared with their faith in what he would do. They dubbed him at once the Lucky—the lucky for himself and for them, the one destined to bring them good luck.

This feeling with regard to Admiral Togo manifested itself in the most unmistakable fashion in Tokio last winter, as soon as it was realised that war against Russia was inevitable. Togo was by no means the only distinguished admiral whom Japan on her active list at that time; Admiral Ito, so far as foreigners could see, was every whit as able as he, and much more experienced, besides being in better health—Togo was actually in bed very seriously ill. None the less, it was taken for granted at once that the chief naval command must be given to Togo; and, had it been to anyone else, short work would have been made of the responsible Minister. "It is Togo, of course, who must tackle the Russians," was the general cry; and if anyone ventured to ask why Togo more than Ito or Yamamoto, the reply was more often than not, "Togo is so lucky." And Togo is lucky; of that there can be no doubt whatever. It was a piece of supreme good luck (such good luck as occurs perhaps once in a century) his finding the Russians all off at play as he did that night last February, when he made his first attack on Port Arthur. "After the combined fleet left Sasebo, everything went off as planned," he wrote in his famous despatch; and that everything was planned admirably, as our own Nelson might have planned it, even the most captious must admit. Still, the best-laid plans gang aft agley; and had certain Russian officers been at their posts instead of where they were, there would have been less rejoicing in Tokio, less weeping and wailing in Moscow; and Togo might never have taken rank as the great popular hero of the day.

FRENCH Budget statistics supply interesting information as to the growth of the automobile industry in France. In 1898 there were only 1,438 motor-cars in the country. At the end of 1903, there were 19,816. Nearly a quarter of them—4,510, to be precise—are to be found in the Department of the Seine, where their opportunities of running over pedestrians are greatest. In the Department of the Lozere, on the other hand, there are only three cars, and in Corsica there are only two. The value of the cars exported in 1903, was more than £2,000,000, and of these nearly £1,250,000 worth came to England—whence, however, a goodly proportion of them were re-exported to the Colonies. The industry employs about 40,000 workmen.

THE CAPTURED GARRISON.

PRISONERS IN JAPAN.

MINE SWEEPING OPERATIONS.

PURSUIT OF THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Large batches of prisoners from Port Arthur are daily arriving in Japan.

Reuter (Tokio) says that according to an official statement, the vessels engaged in clearing mines have so far destroyed 395 mines within a radius of forty miles from Port Arthur.

The North Sea Inquiry Commission again discussed the procedure to-day.

The proceedings were private.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Mauritius wires that it is rumoured that the Japanese fleet has arrived at the Island of Diego Garcia.

Admiral Rozhdestvensky was informed on the 2nd instant that the Japanese fleet has proceeded to meet the Baltic Squadron. The Russians have therefore redoubled their vigilance. Admiral Rozhdestvensky's aide-de-camp who was interviewed at Tamatave on the 3rd instant said that the Baltic Squadron would require a month to cross the Indian Ocean.

LATER.

Reuter's correspondent at Sandakan says that two Japanese transports were at Labuan on the 4th inst, scouting.

Two colliers for Russia arrived at Labuan on the 7th instant.

FRANCE AND THE YELLOW PERIL.

Excitement in Paris.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The publication in the French papers of an exhaustive statement written by Baron Kodamo in 1902, explaining Japanese ambitions and setting forth particularly the Japanese designs against the French in Indo-China is creating a sensation in Paris. The Japanese Legations deny the authenticity, but nevertheless it produces an impression.

AN HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA AND REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE IN 1789.

[illegible] visit to Petersburg of the delegates from the Zemstvos, or Provincial Assemblies, with their constitutional demands and liberal programme, has [illegible] the keenest expectation throughout the length and breadth of the Russian Empire. It is now felt, says a writer in the "St. James's," that the time has come when the Government must grant a whole series of far-reaching reforms, contrary to the wishes of the corrupt bureaucracy and unscrupulous Court camarilla, or risk a whole series of outbreaks in various parts of the Empire, which may eventually culminate in a revolution.

A well-known Swedish paper, the "Afton Bladet," draws a most interesting parallel between the position of France in 1789, just before the outbreak of the Revolution, and that of Russia at the present moment. "Only two human lives," it says, "filled up the period between the glorious reign of Louis XIV. and the Revolution. The interval between the reigns of Nicholas I. and Nicholas II is perhaps hardly so great, but it should be quite enough, for political development in our time proceeds rapidly. The educated Russian public have already managed to form their ideals on the model of those of Western Europe, just in the same way as Revolutionary France formed its views on the ideals of the French philosophers. If the latter had their Rousseau, contemporary Russia has its Tolstoy. And in the same manner as the alliance of Louis XV., with the first free Republic of the New World gave the new ideas a kind of sanction from the throne, in a like degree has the alliance made by Nicholas II. (Alexander III.), with the revolutionary state of the Old World helped to ripen ideas which were formerly not even dreamt of and which would have still less found expression."

Russia, it is urged, has no Bastille: but on the other hand it has its Siberia, where administrative orders for transportation, or exile, have just as much power and are as certain as any "Lettres de Cachette" of a Louis.

University education in Russia has not yet formed such a Third Estate as in 1789 took over the leadership in the tennis court. And, lastly, if a state bourgeoisie is non-existent in Russia, there is an equivalent in the provincial nobility of quite another quality than that which France produced in 1789. There is besides in Western and Southern Russia, in the regions around Petersburg and Moscow, an industrial development the social and political importance of which can no longer be ignored.

Lastly, there now occupies the Russian throne a man who possesses the good will of Louis the Sixteenth with the same week character, and with him a gifted financier like Necker, with the capacity of the latter for making loans, but as incapable as he was in the work of introducing order into a corrupt system of government, in opposition to the camerilla of Grand Dukes and other harmful influences similar to the mistress regime of Louis XV., which in the same manner has rushed Russia into a war the thoughtless commencement and management of which might in some respects well be compared with the Seven Years War.

The ingenious writer of this article draws still more points of resemblance between France prior to the outbreak of the Revolution and contemporary Russia. He doubts, however, whether there are such friends of liberty among the Russian nobility as Lafayette, Mirabeau, and La Rochefoucauld, or such men among the Russian priests as Talleyrand, Abbe Sieve, or Abbe Gregoire. Had this writer lived long enough in Russia, he would know that among the Russian nobles, educated in England, France, and Germany, at some of the best universities in Europe, there are men who might well compare with Mirabeau and Lafayette as regards their zeal for reform and personal bravery. There are also among the vast army of Russian priests and ecclesiastics men of the highest talent who are but awaiting the watchword to throw off their sacerdotal robes and join the party of reform. But these men who are watched by the secret police with suspicion and classed in the police books as "Nve blaganadeshniva" not reliable), well know that the moment to show themselves in their true colours has not yet come. Moreover the educated class in Russia is far greater than is generally imagined, for it not only comprises the nobility and landowners, but that large class of the people who have passed through the universities the colleges the military, academies the classical gymnasiums the technical colleges the mining schools, the ecclesiastical seminaries and many other educational establishments the very names of which we have not heard in England. This educated class must now number several hundred thousands, and comprises the official classes, the military, the nobility, "pomeshniks," or landowners, the sons of the better-class peasants, of the manufacturers, the wealthy merchant classes, the professional classes, and the students of the universities and high schools, the educational programme of which is probably on a par with that of other countries in Western Europe. All these classes, the wealthiest, the most educated are tinged with liberal of revolutionary ideas and are daily making their voice heard more audibly in the State.

It is a mistake also to say that Russia has no Bastille. The terrible fortress at Schlusselburg on Lake Ladoga and the citadel of Peter and Paul, where suspects are spirited away in the middle of the night and never heard of again, have probably now as wretched inmates as the Bastille had, when it was stormed by the enraged populace of Paris in 1789.

Probably the only stable elements in Russia which loyally hold to the Tsar, the Orthodox Church, and the traditions of autocracy, are the peasant classes, some of the soldiery, and many of the priests. The industrial classes are, however, tainted with all the "isms" and all the revolutionary doctrinesEurope has produced during the last fifty years. The question is whether the peasants have the intelligence or the energy to support the autocracy, should it be attacked in the same violent manner as the Republicans attacked the ancient monarchical institutions of France. The writer, who has passed the greater part of his lifetime in Russia, thinks that the ignorant, devoted, and loyal Russian peasants would in a national upheaval ultimately share the same fate as the Bretons of La Vendee, and that the "intelligencia," as the educated classes are called, would act so rapidly and with such effect that the ignorant peasants would have no chance.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AT PUSA.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Agricultural Conference at Pusa began its sittings last week. The first day was chiefly taken up with the consideration of the programme for the Pusa experimental station which is already beginning the cultivation of Java indigo. Dr. Butler reported on his programme of investigations, his most important task being now to endeavour to produce a type of wheat resistant to rust.

Mr. Lefroy's entomological investigations were also discussed and resolutions were passed advising (1) the formation of Agricultural Departments with organised staffs of experts in Burma and Assam; (2) the appointment of a tobacco expert and a chemist to help the Indian tobacco industry; and (3) the appointment of agricultural experts for the Central Provinces.

Suggestions were also put forward on the subject of the desirability of trying Jute cultivation in the Godaveri delta and in Burma.

On the second day matters in connection with irrigation, cattle breeding and cotton growing were brought up. Regarding cattle breeding the meeting favoured further efforts for the improvement of indigenous stocks owing to the unsatisfactory results obtained from imported ones, it having been found that animals taken even from one province to another generally do badly.

In connection with the subject of cotton cultivation, there was a long discussion in which it transpired that the introduction of exotic varieties has not hitherto been encouraging, but that Egyptian cotton gives some promise and will be sown over ten thousand acres in Sind this year. Some of the hybrids, which are being grown, promise well, but will require some years of cultivation before they can be introduced commercially.

LATER.

Amongst the other matters under consideration by the Board of Agriculture now sitting at Pusa are (1) Agricultural training for village schoolmasters and farm overseers; (2) measures for bringing imperial experts into touch with the local agricultural departments and the latter into relation with the ryots. Proposals are also being discussed for cutting down the existing cumbersome agricultural reports, and starting, instead, a compact journal and other periodicals to contain the results and recommendations, instead of at present the detailed accounts of incomplete experiments from which little or nothing can be learnt.

Mr. Molison, Director of Agriculture, who is now in England, is visiting the principal agricultural colleges with a view to drafting a curriculum for the Pusa Institute.

ABSORBTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN INDIA.

In the eight months ending November last, India absorbed fourteen crores of gold and silver imported by sea of which about half was bought by Government for coinage purposes.

SIRDAR INAYATULLA LEAVES CALCUTTA.

Sirdar Inayatulla Khan left Calcutta to-day with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival, a number of officials accompanying him to the Railway station.

THE IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Mr. Morshead shortly joins the Finance Department of the Government of India in connection with the Imperial Customs Service scheme and the introduction of an improved system of trade registration.

SECURITY FROM BOOK-MAKERS.

The "Indian Daily News" suggests that the deposit made by book-makers to the Calcutta Turf Club should be doubled with a view to secure the public against the repetition of defaulting.

THE ACCIDENT TO A JOCKEY.

The Jockey Howie, who was hurt at Tollygunge Steeplechases last Saturday, has not yet completely recovered consciousness.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieut.-Colonel Unwin, 21st Cavalry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment, and Lieut.-Colonel Shaw A. A. G. is appointed second in Command Vice Colonel Unwin.

Major Smith D. A. A. G., Lahore Division, is ordered home on promotion to Lieut.-Colonel, and has been posted to No. 2 Depot R. G. A. at Gosport.

Lieut. Wilson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is permitted to withdraw from the candidature for the Indian Army and is ordered to proceed to England.

THE Government of India have sanctioned that members of the Provincial Service when acting in any of a number of the specified appointments, usually held by Indian Civilians, shall receive travelling allowance at first class rate.

A PRISONER got hold of a rifle at Killa Saifulla in Zhol Valley on 26th December and killed the sentry and wounded a sepoy before he was knocked on the head himself.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH DEPUTIES RE-ASSEMBLE.

New President of the Chamber.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The French Chambers re-assembled to-day.

M. Doumer, the notable opponent of M. Combes, was elected President of the Chamber with 265 votes, defeating M. Brisson who had 240 votes.

M. Gonim, the senior Senator in the opening address to the Senate, said he hoped the year 1905 would see the end of the bloody war between the two Powers, one of which had seen so many of its soldiers immolated in the finest defence ever known and the other had gained the admiration of Europe by the greatness of the bravery displayed.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

M. Doumer, addressing a meeting of the Radical Left prior to his election, declared that every opportunity must be taken to subject the Ministry to a reverse.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

An Increased Production.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The gold output in the Transvaal last year, amounts to sixteen millions sterling as compared with 12¼ millions in 1903.

THE FISCAL AGITATION.

Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonies.

PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A letter from Mr. Chamberlain has been published in Melbourne in which he declines the invitation sent him to visit Australia. He says personally he would not regret if the Opposition had the opportunity of showing the real character of their alternative policy. A short time in Opposition would, he says, invigorate and unite] our Party which on return to power could look forward to triumph.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BAKU.

42 Oil-Towers Burnt and 20 Persons Killed.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Protracted strikes at the Baku oil fields have resulted in serious bloodshed.

It is officially admitted that twenty persons were killed in the fighting that took place between the strikers, the Cossacks and police on the 5th instant.

Forty-two oil towers have been burned by the strikers.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN AMERICA.

Mr. Roosevelt's Efforts for Re-adjustment.

President Roosevelt strongly advocates a special Session of the Congress for the re-adjustment of the Tariff, but the Session is unlikely to be held before the autumn.

HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY CONCESSION.

America Resents Cancellation.

The American Government has informed China that it disapproves the proposed cancellation of the concession for the Hankow-Canton Railway and regards the American concessionaires as entitled to the protection of the American Government.

DUKE OF GENOA AT THE VATICAN.

His Holiness the Pope has received in audience the Duke and Duchess of Genoa. This is the first time a Prince of the House of Savoy has entered the Vatican.

CEYLON SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

EXTENSIVE DEFALCATIONS.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 11.

Serious defalcations have been discovered in the Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Mills, belonging to Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy of Bombay.

The shortage discovered so far amounts to Rs. 15,000.

An accountant is expected shortly to go through the accounts.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY morning at 10 a.m., the wedding of Miss Angela, daughter of Dr. L. P. Do Rosario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, with Dr. D. M. da Silva took place at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of our Lady of Glory, Mazagon. The ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. The Church was beautifully decorated. After the register was signed the bridal party drove to the residence of the bride's father where a reception was held. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom in most felicitous terms to which the bridegroom made a suitable reply. Among the guests were his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, the Bishop of Damaun Mons. Gerard, Acting Consul General for Portugal, Mons. Vossion, Consul for France, and Madame Vossion, Captain Lindorph Barbosa, Sir Michael Quadros and others.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

A COMPLETE change of programme is announced by the management of this Circus for to-night. The four Elliots, a troupe of lady acrobats will appear and Miss Anna Donal will put the lions through a performance. A comic pantomime is also among the items of the programme. Gold and Silver watches are given away every night and on Friday night a bicycle will be given away. There will be a matinee performance on Saturday afternoon.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

LORD LAMINGTON AT SHIKARPUR.

EXTENSION OF SALSETTE RULES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KAKACHI JAN. 11.

On the 5th instant, H. E. Lord Lamington travelled from Sakkur to Shikarpur and was met at the station by the Collector, Mr. Cadell, and Assistant Collector, Mr. Smart, and members of the Municipality and leading citizens. The Municipality presented an address to his Excellency. In reply, the Governor thanked them and said he was well aware of the renown enjoyed by Shikarpur for their commercial enterprise and he was sure the people who had such instincts of enterprise were not likely to allow their ancient town to suffer, if it ceased to be the head-quarters of the district. Their request, that the first class Subordinate Judge be stationed there, could not be considered at present, as his transfer to Sukkur was a change of a very recent date, and they must wait for the experience of a considerably longer period before the matter could be reconsidered. The question of the retention of the Civil Surgeon was under consideration of Government and if it was decided to remove him, his Excellency thought it would be justifiable for the Municipality to ask the Government for some assistance to their dispensary, and perhaps for some aid in the matter of quarters for indoor patients. The matter of building sites is now under consideration, especially with reference to extend the Salsette rules. But his Excellency doubted whether giving facilities to the people to take up temporary residence outside the town would give much relief to the congested condition of the city, and it would be better to give the benefit of the Salsette rules only to the people who are willing to take up their residence outside the town permanently. He could not anticipate that their request for a Technical school was likely to be favourably considered, as there was already one, only 25 miles away, and there was hardly scope for two in such close proximity. He reminded them, they had other institutions demanding their close attention, and involving heavy expense, viz., the Dufferin Hospital and the Veterinary Dispensary as well as the Victoria Dispensary, and he thought that for the present they would have their hands quite full, if they maintained these institutions on a proper footing.

The party then drove to the Collector's bungalow for breakfast. The Governor afterwards visited the Jail which is likely to be removed shortly to Sukkur. His Excellency next visited the Dufferin Hospital and then the whole party had a most interesting experience in walking through the Shikarpur bazaar famous for its roof. The narrow way through the bazaar was lined throughout [illegible] excited and cheerful crowd. Numerous [illegible] flowers were put upon his Excellency [illegible] shop came showers of rose petals, [illegible] was much pleased at the reception [illegible] and was interested to make [illegible] in their own home with the Shikarpur merchants whose name is so well known [illegible] Central Asia. His Excellency stopped at several shops and admired the [illegible] brought from Bokhara and other distant [illegible] and at [illegible] where precious stones from far away countries were to be seen. In the evening his Excellency drove to the Shahi Bagh and after dinner left by the mail train for Quetta.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committe of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr Vithaldas D Thackersey presiding. There were also, present: Mr Sassoon J David, Mr James Macdonald, Mr H G Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel H P Dimmock, Mr Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Dr K E Dadachanji, Dr Dinshaw B Master Mr Joseph Baptista, Dr N N Katrak, Dr A G Viegas Mr W L Harvey. Municipal Commissioner and Mr M N Wadia, Secretary.

LEECHES IN THE WATER.

The following letter to the Corporation from Mr W I Sayani, dated 14th November last, was considered:—"I herewith send you two leeches that were found in the water which flowed through the water-pipe at the above premises last night at about 12-30 a. m. It is quite likely that some one may swallow them inadvertently with water, because many of the natives are not in the habit of filtering water for drinking purposes and I have been told that swallowing a leech is dangerous. I hope you will take the necessary steps for preventing the recurrence of such a thing. I have been noticing for some days past that the water supplied is rather dirty and it appears it is not being properly filtered."

The Commissioner in his letter on the above subject remarked that the supply of water given at the time referred to was ansa water. He had not received any similar complaints previously and it was improbable that leeches could come alive in the main from the lake.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji said the Municipal records would show that not only living leeches, but serpents and crocodiles had found their way in the water mains. On one occasion a goat was found in a water main at Girgaum.

It was resolved to forward Mr. Sayani's letter together with the Commissioner's report thereon to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that the papers be recorded.

WOODEN RACKS.

The Commissioner in his letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of providing wooden racks for the Municipal stores at Chinchpoogly, only one tender had been received, namely from Messrs M, Ronshan and Ramji Keshewji and Co., which amounted to Rs. 6,142. This exceeded the amount of the office estimate by Rs. 428. The Executive Engineer was of opinion that as the market rate for timber was at present high it was not likely that any better offers would be made if tenders were re-invited. The Commissioner therefore requested the sanction of the Committee to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs M. Ronshan and Ramji Keshewji and Co, at rates at which the total cost of the work would aggregate Rs. 6,142 including Rs. 100 for establishment and supervision and Rs. 465 for contigencies.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendation.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee then proceeded to further consider the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1905-06, which had been referred back to that body by the Corporation for reconsideration.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the general tax be reduced to 9 per cent including 3-8 per cent for firebrigade. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the motion.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved and Dr. Viegas seconded an amendment that the general tax be fixed at 10 per cent including the firebrigade tax.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried.

Dr. Viegas next moved that the duty on firewood be abolished—Mr Baptista seconded the motion which was lost.

Dr. Viegas then proposed that the duty on grain be reduced from four annas to two annas per candy.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Baptista, but on being put to vote was lost.

After some further discussion the income side of the budget was passed, the only variation being that the general tax was reduced to nine per cent.

With regard to the expenditure side Dr. Master moved that a further sum of Rs. 15,000 be voted for providing more gully flushing engines.

The motion was agreed to and the expenditure side of the budget was passed.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE STATE OF THE OVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be interesting to know if the Exhibition Authorities are under contract to Government to restore the Oval to its former state when the Exhibition closes and, if so, whether there will be any supervision to see that the work is properly carried out. As far as I can see at present, the whole area occupied by the Exhibition will have to be returfed, and unless this is done properly the Oval will be useless for field sports, especially cricket, next monsoon,—Yours etc.

ONE INTERESTED.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

ADDITIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

OUR suggestion in a previous issue to supplement the list of amusements at the Exhibition appears to have had the desired effect. After glancing over the thousands of exhibits to be seen on the Oval, the visitor naturally seeks something more pleasurable in the way of amusements, which now certainly do not seem lacking in variety. There is first of all the water chute with the electric lifts which we have already described and a ride on which can now be enjoyed at a reduced rate. Then there are the Cafe Chantant, the Maze, Rickshaw Rides, the Laughing Gallery, Sphynx, the Hall of Mystic Science, Bicycle Merry-go-round, Motor-Car Rides (organized by the Bombay Cycle Agency), the Fairy Floral Bower to all of which have now, been added two shooting galleries for ladies and gentlemen respectively, a Fish Pond and Presto's show of Modern Magic.

THE CAFE CHANTANT.

Judging from the large attendance last night, Mr. Will Lansdowne's entertainments at the Cafe Chantant are undoubtedly gaining in popularity. Though there was no particular sketch produced, the programme arranged for the occasion was indeed very enjoyable. The items included a Clog Dance by Mr. Miller, which was admirably well executed, step dancing, comic songs by Messrs. Gilling, Tyler and Earl respectively, each of them being very amusing, and Ballads charmingly rendered by Miss Mungaven, Miss Sherrar, and Miss Hunter, who before this have been heard on the Bombay stage to great advantage. One notable feature of the entertainment, however, was a display of the art of equilibrium by Mr. Rutter. This act alone, it can be safely said, was worth the small entrance fee charged.

Mr. Lansdowne, ever since he has come into our midst, has strenuously contrived to entertain the Bombay public and richly deserves very liberal support. In his efforts he is ably assisted by Messrs. Longland and Tyler, who appear to have his interests at heart.

This evening several new features will be introduced which themselves ought to draw a large audience.

On Saturday a new sketch will be introduced, besides which there will be a hat-trimming competition for gentlemen, and if there are sufficient entries there will, in addition, be a competition for the best Lancashire song, for which a special prize will be awarded.

THE ELECTRIC HALL.

Very little, indeed, has been said of the Electric Hall, which is centrally situated and forms an important and imposing factor of the Exhibition. The structure is an excellent example of Indian architecture. Both the interior and outer portion of this dome-shaped building has been illuminated by the English Electical Company of Meadows Street, with over a thousand incandescent lamps, the building showing in a concrete form of how beautiful a house may be made by the introduction of the electric current. The voltage used is 230, which will be the same for the future public supply of Bombay. There are numerous electric ceiling and table punkhas, which may be seen working, every evening. The light and power are derived from dynamos driven by steam engines in an adjoining stall. The total illuminating capacity is equal to over 14,000 candles. Electric Motors are also exhibited in this hall by the Lesters Electric Manufacturing Company, which show how mechanical power can be converted into electric energy. The Thermal Arc Lamps on the ground are also supplied by the English Electrical Company. In brief, the Hall is an excellent illustration of the latest practical adaptations of the Science of Electricity. There is an attendant in the Hall who supplies all information as to the cost of installation or of house wiring in Bombay. Several illustrative scenes from the life of Shivaji in oil painting adorn the inner wall of the structure, while the tessellated floor has been executed by Messrs. Joseph and Company.

THE LADIES' SECTION.

All the London Exhibits which were displayed in the Ladies' Section during the last few days have been returned, and the whole of the other articles in the section have been re-arranged making the interior of the stall more roomy.

NATIVE THEATRICALS.

At the Native Theatrical stall adjoining the Taj Mahal Restaurant, the Victoria Theatrical Company are now nightly producing adaptations in Hindustani of Shakespear's plays.

POISON EXTRACTING.

Corporal Scott of the Research Laboratory last evening gave another demonstration in the Health Section on the extraction of snake poison and feedings of snakes.

A LECTURE.

A lecture will be delivered in Gujerati at the Health Section at 6-15 p. m. to-day on "Malaria". It will be illustrated by the Magic Lantern.

A HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some time ago, the Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana addressed the Cricket Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana on the subject of a Hindu-Presidency match this year, but I have not heard with what result. I, in common with most European cricketers in Bombay, hope that no pains will be spared to arrange the proposed match, which, needless to say, would be quite as interesting to cricketers generally, as the present Parsee-Presidency matches. A point in connection with the composition of Presidency elevens worth noting is thatplayers in what used to be known as the Bombay Command were considered as being qualified to play for the Presidency, and I assume that the same rule will apply to players in the New Western Command. This being so, the Presidency Selection Committee will have a wider field of selection than heretofore the New Command including several districts not formerly in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-General, Bombay Command. With greater facilities for raising a team, the Selection Committee should find no difficulty in acceding to the Hindus' request.—Yours, etc.,

CRICKETER.

CORKAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Is corkage a legal charge that any hotel keeper may make against liquors introduced by one of his tenants? I have before me a notice advising tenants of a certain hotel that Rs. 1-8-0 will be charged on every bottle of spirits. Rs. 2 on champagne and Ans. 8 on beers. As the hotel keeper always charges a fancy price for his liquors, corkage if lawful, simply gives him a second monopoly in addition to that of his license. If he charged ordinary dealers' prices and were content with dealers' profits, no one would be at the trouble to buy his liquors elsewhere, and the consumption of drinks would probably increase. Again, if corkage is a legal charge what is the legal rate?—Yours, &c.

P. E. G.

Bombay January 11th.

THE BAND FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand that subscriptions are being raised to start a Band Fund by a regular contributor to a contemporary, but like a good many others of the public I am quite in the dark as to what it is proposed should be done in the way of providing music at the Esplanade. Are we to have a band every evening or is the idea to have once, twice or three times a week? For what purpose exactly are subscriptions being invited? Is it to pay the bandsmen? Again I should like to know if arrangements are to be made to have the band of the Yorkshire Regiment at least once a week and the Governor's band whenever it is available. If the movement is to be confined to the Native Infantry and Volunteer bands, music lovers are hardly likely to respond to the extent anticipated by your contemporary.—Yours etc.

A MUSIC-LOVER.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

A New Musical Play.

LONDON'S NEW THEATRE.

CHILDREN'S PLAYS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

ON Saturday night, Mr. George Edwardes opened his season at the Prince of Wales's Theatre by the presentation of a new musical play, entitled "Lady Madcap," by Colonel Newnham-Davis and Mr. Paul Rubens, the "lyrics," as it is the fashion now to call the rhymed portion of these plays, being also by Mr. Paul Rubens, who was assisted by Mr. Percy Greenbank, Mr. Rubens also supplying the music. To judge from the constant applause with which the piece was greeted throughout, we are persuaded that Mr. Edwardes has secured another truimphant success from a business point of view. From the critical point of view, we should say that in its time rarely has there been seen on a recent London stage so clever, so compact, and no neatly handled a first act. The vagaries of what is commonly known as musical comedy were dominated by a charmingly humorous story, the writing of which at every turn was witty and amusing, with perhaps one or two dubious exceptions of taste, which by this time are probably expunged from the dialogue. The unfortunate part about the matter, though not for a moment do we think that it interfered in the least with the popularity of the play, was that the second act developed into simply a brilliant entertainment and the story itself for which one was so well prepared in the telling of the first act, began to be lost sight of amid the thousand and one humours and drolleries which we are all well accustomed to on the modern "lyric" stage.

We may come at once to the music of Mr. Rubens. We cannot confess that much of the music in the past written by Mr. Rubens has very greatly engaged our attention. He seemed to have a very pretty sense of tune, especially in the more brilliant kind of comic song which is so prevalent at the present moment, and which, whether through the piano organ or through the whistling of one time galleryites, has spread itself over the whole of London. We have no hesitation in giving this opinion, especially because we have a different tale to tell about Saturday night's comic opera. Whatever influence has come over his musical spirit, there is no doubt whatever that here Mr. Rubens shines in quite an exceptional light. Not only in mere tunefulness, supported by a more or less full accompaniment, does he make a success; he goes farther in achieving a greater success by actual musicianship. His score is fuller than any we have known before from his pen; some of the concerted numbers were charming in quite the right and artistic sense of the term. Occasional ballads were not touched by any vulgarity, and all the way through you recognised that he was writing with a sense of freedom and of a real pleasure in his own work to which, whether it be frivolous, sentimental, joyful, or anything else you please, one is bound to attend with a certain seriousness in the discovery that a man is doing his best for himself. Mr. Rubens, too has adapted himself to the purposes of a very pretty piece of dramtic writing in the first act, even though it would be obviously absurd to run through at length the incidents of the plot; we have already said enough about that matter and to translate into merely cold print the story were surely a work of supererogation. It is enough to say that the story afforded Mr. Rubens many an outlet for a really good sense of humour, and that we were no longer troubled by those easy-going, facile songs which, although they are but good enough for a day, too often live for a good deal longer than a day. It would scarcely be interesting to describe any particular musical passage by the mere name in the book and therefore it will be only of interest to pass this general judgment; but it may be added that there are certain concerted numbers which must be artistically pleasurable in an entertainment for which one may prophesy a real success.

For the last ten years the Chevalier E. Distin Maddick has been engaged in erecting, on the site of the old Prince of Wales's Theatre, a successor that should worthily commemorate the great work done by Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft in their early home. Bit by bit he has acquired it and the adjoining land, and now there stands on them one of the largest and handsomest, and certainly the most individual, of London theatres. To describe it in words is impossible. The Chevalier has thought out all sorts of improvements and aids to comfort, convenience, and safety. Take one minor detail. The theatre is built throughout of the least inflamable materials. But if by any chance there was a panic, there are doors innumerable opening on to the street. Doors mean draughts. But the doors are so constructed and so curtained, and the windows so furnished with double blinds, that no vestige of a draught could be detected. All the seats, again, are padded, and each is railed or marked off from its neighbours. Those who have to stand command a complete view of the stage. The great feature of the theatre is the staircase, or staircases in the auditorium after which perhaps ill-advisedly, the Chevalier has christened his theatre the Scala. On either side of the auditorium is a magnificent marble staircase descending from the circle to the stalls. The colour scheme is white and red, and the theatre is a sort of compromise between the Imperial (of which also Mr. Verity was the architect) and a profusion of original ideas that have occurred to Mr. Distin-Maddick. Nothing is said as to the prices to be charged, but as the house is calculated to hold £350 (as against the £150 of its predecessor) we imagine the ordinary scale of West-end prices is in contemplation.

Of this palace, which is well worth paying to see, apart from any play, a private view was given on Monday afternoon, Lady Bancroft, who had been very appropriately invited to do the honours, opened the main door (which is in Charlotte-street) with a golden key at three, and before long the house was thronged. Nearly all the leading managers in London were present, and most of the leading actors. Mr. and Mrs. George Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Maude, Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft, Mr. W. S. Gilbert, Mr. John Hare, Miss Constance Collier, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, and Miss Ketty Loftus are but the first to occur to the mind. Look where you would, you saw scores of prominent members of the profession, and there were hundreds of others that you could not see for the scores. At half-past four the National Anthem was played by the orchestra, and Lady Bancroft, descending from the Royal box in which she had been seated, came forward on the stage to make a short speech. Standing on the spot where she had taken many a call (the direction of the theatre is, however, reversed), she naturally betrayed no little emotion. When the cheers had died down she spoke in a voice as young, as distinct, and as expressive as ever. She recalled the opening of the old Prince of Wales's, when, while the people were gathering at the door, she was in a private box nailing up the last little lace curtain. Anent the warnings then showered on her that the West-end folk would never visit so out of the way a house, she told of an old apple woman whose pitch was just outside. After the first night the old lady remarked: "Well, if those are your haristocrats, give me the roughs. I've only took four-pence," and disappeared for ever. Lady Bancroft enumerated with evident feeling the distinguished artists—as Mr. Hare, Miss Ellen Terry, the Kendals, Mr. John Wood, Miss Addison, Montagu, Coghlan, and Clayton—who helped her and her husband to make the "dust-hole" famous. Of the aims and schemes of the new and most beautiful house she was not aware—indeed nothing seems to have been decided concerning them. She expressed the hope that the house might become the National Theatre, at which no week would pass without the revival of some play by Shakspeare. She concluded by thanking Mr. Distin-Maddick fervently for the respect he had shown to the dear old theatre in which she had spent so many years, and by wishing him and the theatre every success.

Despite the fog, a very fair audience mustered on Wednesday to witness the first of a series of matinees of two plays intended primarily for consumption by the young. In one way, curiously enough, the fog did Mr. Rutland Barrington's Little Black Sambo and Little White Barbara a positive service. The scene of the second act is at a plantation, and we see the hands turning out for the day's work just before daybreak. The blend of thin fog and limelight produced the most marvellous semblance of a morning mist. In calling his piece a musical medley Mr. Barrington tacitly confesses his inability to make a play of the materials afforded by the two Dumpy books on which he has drawn. These books are very short, a few hundred words at most. All that we remember of Sambo is that some tigers make him hand over the coat, knickerbockers, and umbrella of which he was so fond, and that he afterwards furtively recovers possession of the articles as the tigers are fighting one another over their spoil. Barbara was a pale and joyless little girl whom Doctor Funnyman restored to spirits by making her join him in his pranks and games. Now, there is nothing to make a play of here not even when you weave the two stories into something like one by making Doctor Funnyman introduce Sambo to Barbara as a companion likely to beguile her sadness. And really Mr. Barrington makes no very strenuous attempts to develop drama. The first act shows the diversions by which Docter Funnyman works his cure, and the second act is almost entirely a go-as-you-please variety show, a sort of juvenile version of "In Dahomey."

Two of the most successful items were the whistling, with bone-playing, of Mr. Frank Lawton (who has never been seen or heard to so great advantage since the early nights of "(The Belle of New York") and a representation of the fetes of the "Ten Little Niggers," as chronicled in a favourite song of Mr. G. W. Moore's, dating back to the sixties. There were plenty of other things to amuse, and the music, by various hands, was bright and pleasing, and well rendered. Miss Nellie Bowman was astonishingly active as Sambo, Mr. Leonard Calvert lived up to the name of Funnyman, Miss Madge Titheradge danced with amazing force and spirit, and Barbara found a charming little exponent in Miss Iris Hawkins.

Before "Little Black Sambo" came a new "episode" by Mr. Tom Gallon, entitled "Lady Jane's Christmas Party." The heroine is Jane, a Kitchen-maid, whom Charlie, the only other person left on the school premises at Christmas insists on calling Lady Jane. Their Christmas party consists of three persons (and the dog) in the Punch and Judy line, whose "show" has been seized for rent. They are half-starving, and Jane welcomes them, thinking they have been sent in answer to her prayers. The piece has the misfortune to remind one constantly of "Op-o'-me-Thumb," and coming from the author of "The Man who Stole the Castle" is disappointing. All is put right at last by the arrival of Charlies's father. Miss Nellie Bowman plays very nicely and tenderly as Jane. The programme is pleasant, simple, and inoffensive.

Mr. Frederic Lamond gave a pianoforte recital at The Bechstein Hall under the auspices of the Schulz-Curtius Club on Saturday afternoon, the works which he played consisting entirely of compositions by Chopin. Mr. Lamond is, as we have said before, a very great pianoforte player, but it is as an interpreter of Beethoven that we have chiefly admired him. His classic sense, his feeling for perfect proportion, and his other gifts all running in the same direction tend to make him so; to be a master of fine Beethoven, as is the case with himself, and, let us say, Mr. Eugen 'd Albert, is a rare and splendid accomplishment; and yet the gift of being a great Chopin player is rarer, though certainly not so useful or so significant in art. We all know the really great Chopin players, as we know the great Schumann players one thinks almost instantly, for example, of De Pachmann and Leonard Borwick; but admirable and fine though Mr. Lamond may be in his playing of Chopin, he does not impress one as being in the very first rank so far as such playing is concerned. His touch is what one may call of too grand a character to suit the delicate and filigree work of that most neurotic of composers. Take for example, his playing of the Scherzo (No. 1 in B minor): in many ways it was very effective, but like the true classic player that he is, he would not let the work speak as it were, for itself, but he moulded it into a sort of shape in which he very deftly balanced phrase with phrase and at the same time gave you little or nothing of the Chopin spirit.

The personality of the man was so peculiar in its fastidiousness that the musical instinct for the great and shapely schools of music, together with the fanciful "stuff that dreams are made of," could not really exist together under the same intellectual roof. Chopin would attempt, as in certain Polunaises, to burst into vigour, but you knew well enough that behind it all there was the suffering which cannot lead him into the paths of real strength. Not even Mr. Lamond, with his virility, could make us take the opposite view, and though his technical greatness was always to be admired, we found his strength of so different an order from the peculiar tenseness of Chopin that it was really something of a trial to observe carefully the impossibility involved in the attempted mingling of the two personalities. He played the Ballade in G minor (Op. 23), the Nocturne in C minor (Op. 48), and many other works, but always with these same results.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SUPERVISION OF COUNTRY CRAFT.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 5th instant the following business was transacted:—

A letter was read from the Docks Superintendent, reporting with reference to past correspondence on the subject of examining country crafts, lighters and boats when leaving the Prince's and Victoria Docks by day and night, that the additional check at the principal water entrances has proved an advantage and doubtless checked tendencies towards removing goods from the Docks through these outlets, which were hitherto quite unprotected. It was added that there is a difficulty in connection with the night examination of the crafts, the Night Inspector having to devote so much of his time to this work, which takes him away from the main gates and prevents him from attending as closely as is often desirable and necessary, to the many vessels now regularly working at night. The Superintendent recommended that in consideration of the importance of the craft examination as well as the proper supervision of the Docks at night, an Assistant Night Inspector be appointed on Rs. 50—2—60, to aid in carrying out the increased duties which the Night Inspector is now called upon to perform.

The Chairman in a minute concurred in by the other members of the Docks Committee, Stated that it is important to make the Supervision over country craft passing out through the Dock entrances as effective as possible and recommended that the Assistant for night work, should be allowed and that a periodical report of cases detected should be submitted, say, every three months, to be sure that the establishment is doing the work properly.

The recommendations of the Docks Committee were approved and the post of Assistant Night Inspector at Rs. 50—2—60 was directed to be included in the Schedule of Staff.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Dec 1904.	Total from 1st April to 30th Dec. 1904.	For week ending 30th Dec 1903.	Total from 1st April to Dec 30th 1903
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	882	15	847
Do. " out of " ...	29	880	22	847
Do. transported	11	679	17	771
Do. attended to	...	38	...	26
Do. warped	...	23	...	12

TRAMWAY CO. PROSECUTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have noticed in your columns lately accounts of prosecutions by the Tramway Company of persons for standing at the back of over-crowded cars and in common with many others who patronise the Tramway Company feel curious to know how the officials who conduct the prosecutions reconcile their action with consistency. One has only to watch the trams passing through the Fort any evening to notice that the rule prohibiting passengers from standing at the back of cars is more honoured in the breach than in the observance, and it would be interesting to know on what principle the Tramway Company selects its victims for prosecutions.—Yours etc.

PASSENGER.

EXORBITANT ASSESSMENT OF LAND.

UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL BY THE COLLECTOR.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, have, at the High Court, disposed of an appeal filed by the Collector of Bombay against Mr. Jacob Isaac David. This was an appeal from a decision by the Hon Mr. Justice Batty in a suit instituted in the Court of the Revenue Judge at Bombay, and subsequently transferred to the High Court, the plaintiff sued the Collector for a declaration that there was a right on the part of the plaintiff, in limitation of the right of Government to possess and hold the land in suit, in Military Square, Fort, at a fixed and uniform quit rent, and that the defendant (the Collector) had no right to increase the same. Mr. Justice Batty decided in the plaintiff's favour, and hence this appeal was preferred from it by the Collector. A report of the case has already been published in these columns.

The land was purchased by the plaintiff on 17th September, 1874; on 17th April, 1877, an endorsement was placed on the deed. In the same year 231 square yards of the purchased land, (the whole being over 282 square yards,) was assessed, under Act II of 1876 at the rate of one anna per square yard. On 31st July, 1899, the Collector gave notice to the plaintiff that the assessment would be raised to Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum.

The learned Chief Justice, in the course of the Court's judgment, said that the annual burden sought to be imposed on the plaintiff was Rs. 291-8 in place of Rs. 16-5, and it was to establish his claim that he was not liable to this enhancement that the plaintiff, sued, and relieed on the contents of Laughton's survey register. For the Collector it was contended that the Collector's rent-roll contradicted the register. They had a similar, though note identical, picture of the quadrilateral parcel of land, bounded on each side by public streets, in which the land in question was located, in Dickinson's plan. The only variation was a slight, and for the present purpose, immaterial, difference in area not perceptible on a casual inspection of the two plans. It was admitted that all the lands were held on quit rent tenure. It was only in respect of this 2-9488 that liability to assessment was claimed by the Collector. Laughton's register, it had been contended, being based on Dickinson's, could not be accepted as "prima facie" evidence of the validity of the plaintiff's claim. If the identification in Dickinson's register of the numbers in the Collector's book had been complete, there would have been much force in this argument, but obviously it was not so. After citing instances in point, the Chief Justice proceeded to state that Dickinson's register did not complete the identification between his and the Collector's numbers. The purpose of Dickinson's survey was to discover encroachments by individuals on the Honourable Company's lands, and having regard to the defined outline of the quadrilateral, and the importance that even in those days the corner side of No. 1487 must have possessed, it was difficult to conceive how the alleged encroachment could have escaped detection. It was not as though the survey was casual or carelessly conducted. Vinayek Harichand, the late Head Surveyor to the Collector of Bombay, had deposed that he had no reason to believe that Dickinson's survey was otherwise then correct; he had never found it incorrect in any other detail. Quoting from Laughton's report, his Lordship said there, for what it was worth they had the fact that the rest of the quadrilateral was admittedly held on quit rent tenure; so that so far as possibility went, the Court expected the tenure of 1487 to be the same, though on this it placed but little stress. The argument for the defendant assumed that Laughton's register was a mere reproduction of what was to be found in Dickinson's, but the Court saw no reason to assume that. In fact, the finding of Judges was that Laughton was not in accord with Dickinson so far as he represented that the whole of the quadrilateral was held at quit rent of six reas per square yard. It was true that in 1877, the plaintiff, when challenged, could not show that he held on the tenure he now claimed, but this was not surprising, considering that he was a recent purchaser, and the materials on which the contest had been conducted before the Appeal Court were not in his possession. So, the fact that since 1877, he had paid assessment had little or no importance, having regard to the terms of the only issue on which the parties had by agreement gone to trial. In fact, until 1877 no payment of assessment was made in respect of this suit-land; and the conveyance of it was registered in the Register of the Quit and Ground Rent Property. These facts told at least as much for, as the others did against, the plaintiff. But the conclusion to which the Court came, and in which it based its decision, was that the "prima-facie" evidence admittedly furnished by Laughton's register had not been displaced; and the theory of encroachment, which was essential to the Collector's case, had not been established. Therefore, the decree passed by Mr. Justice Batty, which was under appeal, must be confirmed with costs.

HUSBAND AND WIFE CASE.

A MAINTENANCE ORDER GRANTED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Mrs. Annie Christian charged James Richard Christian with assault and refusing to maintain her. Messrs. C. H. Setalwad, barrister, and Shapur Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The complainant, said the accused was her husband. She was married to him at Calcutta about four years ago, when she was a widow having a daughter aged their about ten years. From Calcutta she went with accused to Mombasa, where after sometime a judicial separation was effected between them, and a deed of separation was drawn up. The cause of this separation was the accused's ill-treatment of her. Shorty after, she returned to Calcutta when she placed her daughter at a boarding school. She passed about two or three years at Calcutta, working for herself, as the accused sent her no money. In August last her husband put himself in communication with her relatives and ultimately with herself, asking her to let bygones be bygones. This she consened to, and accused Sent her Rs. 50. On Saturday last witness with her daughter came down to Bombay, and were taken by the accused to the Fitzgerald Hotel at Byculla. To complete the reconciliation he there tore up the deed of separation issued at Mombasa, and also destroyed the photograph of a lady who, as he told her, was his favouoite and was kept by him at Mombasa. The same night he brought his friend Mr. MacDonald, to the hotel with whom he had whisky. In the presence of this friend the accused referred to the separation and the row he had with her at Mombasa. She did not like this ard said he was re-opening the old sores again to irritate her and thus he "stirred up the dirty water again." Later in the evening he pulled her hair and assaulted her by throttling her by her neck. He then asked her and his step-daughter to leave the house, late at night He drove both of them out to the verandah in the cold, and thus they were harassed the whole night and did not sleep a wink. On Sunday morning the accused was drinking again and refused any food to the complainant or his daughter. They were pitied by a servant of the house, who gave them something to eat. The accused told the complainant that the bread and butter in the house was not hers, but he would give them away to the bar-maid of the adjacent bar, and that, therefore, neither food nor money could be spared for her. That night again the accused behaved in the same cruel manner as on the previous night. He asked her and his daughter to leave the hotel at once, late at night. The complainant, getting tired of him consented to go away the next morning, which she did with her daughter, having neither food nor money at her command. She further complained that the accused would not let her have her clothes from a tailor to whom cloth bought by her own money was given by the accused to be made up.

Miss. Harriet Sharpling the fourteen-year-old daughter of the complainant corroborated her mother's story. She said that the cause of the whole trouble was the hard drinking her father was addicted to.

Cross-examined by the accused the witness said that he was good to her mother to a certain extent. It was a fact that he maltreated them on Saturday and Sunday nights, and did not let them sleep. They were allowed to starve and were asked late in the night to go away.

The accused in his defence pleaded not guilty to the charges of assault and of refusing to maintain his wife. He said the complainant wanted a separate room, a separate cook and other things for herself which he could not afford for her. On Saturday night she had taken whisky and since then was in the worst of tempers. This was the sixth time that the complainant had behaved with him in this manner. He had shown her all the attention he possibly could when she was indisposed which fact was admitted by the second witness. He was employed by Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co., on Rs. 75 per month.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that it seemed to him clear that the parties could not get on together and that was due to the drinking of the accused. It was proved that he had assaulted his wife, turned her out and refused to maintain her. He committed the accused on both the charges, and fined him Rs. 10 for assault and ordered the fine to be paid to the complainant by way of compensation. He further ordered him to pay Rs. 25 a month to the complainant for maintenance.

DEATH OF A PARSEE SOLICITOR.

THE Parsee community has sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, of the firm of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., solicitors of the High Court, which took place on Tuesday evening at his residence at Cumballa Hill. During the last five years the deceased did excellent service as a member of the Municipal Corporation, and took a prominent part in promoting the interests of the ratepayers whose representative he was on the Corporation. Mr. Hormusjee started in life as a teacher in the Elphinstone High School, on leaving which he became an articled clerk to Mr. Henry Cleveland of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, who were the Solicitors to Government at the time. He shewed an early aptitude for legal studies, and even while keeping his terms, proved a valuable assistant to Mr. Cleveland, who had formed a high opinion of his abilities. After passing his examination as a solicitor, Mr. Hormusjee joined in business Mr. Ardasir Framjee, solicitor, and the firm soon afterwards entered upon an extensive and lucrative practice. The failure of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee and Co., Agents and Secretaries and Treasurers to five of the important local mills of the time, occurred about that period. The mills were placed in liquidation through the High Court, and Mr. Hormusjee succeeded in getting for his firm the legal business of the winding up of the mills, The Hon Mr Latham, Advocate General at Bombay, was appointed standing counsel for the winding-up, and obtained valuable assistance from Mr Hormusjee in the speedy winding up of the mill companies. For the last five years the deceased gentleman was a ratepayers, representative on the Municipal Corporation, and took a very active part in its deliberations, on the side of the "Opposition" as it was called, and successfully advocated the interests of the ratepayers, in regard to the reduction of the water rate to its constitutional limits, in the matter of certain harsh measures for the pulling down of alleged insanitary habitations, in the reduction of the annual contribution made by the Municipality to the funds of the Bombay Improvement Trust, etc. Mr. Hormusjee had the welfare of his co-religionists at heart, and placed his vacant lands at Chowpatty at the disposal of the trustees of the Punchayet Charitable Funds for the accommodation of Zoroastrians during plague time. As a native of Balsar, he was a trustee of the charitable funds of the town, attended to its wants, and contributed to funds started for its social and sanitary improvement. Government appointed Mr. Hormusjee a Justice of the Peace for the city of Bombay. About the middle of last month, the deceased had an operation performed upon him by Dr. Morris, the eminent surgeon of London, who specially came to Bombay for a fee of Rs. 63,000. The operation was successful and there were evident signs of improvement in the deceased's condition for more than a week, when Dr. Morris left for England. A few days later, a grave complication occurred; and proved fatal, notwithstanding the best medical treatment. The deceased's funeral which took place yesterday afternoon, was largely attended, showing the esteem and respect in which he was held by his co-religionists.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ABDUL LUTIFF ABDUL [illegible]

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE KAIKOBAD CURSETJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE GOVINDJEE LALJEE.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr Davar, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of concealment of books of account, concealment of property, and reckless trading. After some discussion, his lordship refused the application.

RE HARI BHATT VANDEKAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE BALOOBHAI SAKALCHAND.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, said that his client had taken out a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not file his schedule forthwith, and why he should not hand over his property and a parcel of pearls to the Official Assignee. Insolvent had now filed his schedule and handed over certain property to the Official Assignee, who was now taking steps in reference to the pearls. Counsel asked that the rule might now be discharged, and the creditor might be paid his costs out of the funds in the hands of the Official Assignee. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, consented, and his lordship discharged the rule with costs.

RE MOOSABHOY AHMEDBHOY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved absolute the rule nisi, under section 87 of the Act, to enter up judgment in favour of the Official Assignee. Counsel said that the insolvent had settled with his creditors and had produced the receipts to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, said that judgment to enter up satisfaction had been passed in his favour, but no money had been paid through him.

Mr. Mankar said there was nothing in the section to show that the settlement should be effected through the Official Assignee, or that the money should be paid through that officer. His client had followed the usual practice and had produced the receipts. The Official Assignee was merely entitled to his commission which the insolvent was ready to pay.

Mr. Macleod objected to that course, and said that as the judgment was passed in his name, he must know how and what creditors had been paid. He also wanted to know whether the service on the creditors was good.

Mr Mankar said that all the creditors had been served, and none of them had come forward to oppose the application.

His lordship allowed the matter to stand over till the 1st February, to enable the Official Assignee to take all the necessary steps in the matter.

RE GOOLAMBHAI RAJABALLI.

On the application of Mr. Bhandarkar, the hearing of this matter was adjourned for a week owing to the death of Mr. Balkrishna V. Kirtikar, solicitor of the creditor, who managed the case.

RE AHMED MIYA HAJI MAHOMED.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for an adjournment of the examination of the insolvent and his mother Fatmabai, who, it was alleged, was in hiding and could not be served.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, said it was very hard on his client that he should not be examined when he was ready.

The Judge: Where is the insolvent's mother?

Mr. Mankar said she had gone on some pilgrimage in India.

His lordship adjourned the matter for a month, and on the application of Mr. Mankar, extended the insolvent's interim order.

RE MAHOMED HUSSAIN.

On the application of Mr. Goolam Hussain Khairaj, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors.

RE PEMIA DULABH AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, for an opposing creditor, applied for an adjournment of the hearing of the matter for a month on the ground of the death of Mr. Balkrishna V. Kirtikar, his client's solicitor. Mr. Raghunath Pandit, for the insolvent, consented, and his lordship granted the adjournment asked for.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Shamrao Narayen; Pandu Narayen and another; Jivan Narron Thucker; Babajee Kassinath and another; Sullemanjee Abdulali Dawoodee; Abdul Lutiff Haji Jacob; and Hassanali Lukmanji and others.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	5	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	8	7	20
a D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	8	6	35
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	6	5	12
G Mahim and Worli.........	4	4	13
Water Division.........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	34	28	126
Total plague deaths to date...	278,309	230,519	
Same date last year	22	23	95

ELECTROPLATING.
GILDING
AND
BRONZING

of Cutlery and Drawing Room Ornaments, and Repairs of these articles have been our speciality for over twenty years.

Hundreds of testimonials testify the Brilliancy, Durability and Cheapness of our work.

Write for list of charges to

C. JOST & Co.,
Electroplaters,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOW TO FURNISH THE HOUSE.

Hints on Decorating and Furnishing the Home in an artistic manner will be given free of charge by our London experts in Home Decoration engaged for the purpose of executing orders regarding Wall papers, painting in oil, Upholstery, &c., &c.

Estimates and Designs on Application.

TABLE COVERS,
TABLE AND BED LINEN,
CURTAINS,
FABRICS,
&c., &c.

Our Choice selection of Plated Ware and Cutlery

CONSISTS OF

Trays, Vegetable, Pie, Breakfast, Entree Dishes, Tea Kettle, Cruets, Tea Sets, Jam Pots, Pickle Jars, &c.,—all of the best finish and plated on pure White Metal.

Table, Dessert, Tea, and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Knives.

MATTRESSES,
ART MUSLINS,
PILLOWS,
CARPETS,
RUGS
&c., &c.

No time or expense is spared in giving every satisfaction in the carrying out of orders entrusted to our care.

Special terms for quantities to—

CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, &c.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON AND SIR HENRY COTTON.

THE "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Lord Curzon's reasons for declining to receive the resolutions of the National Congress personally from Sir Henry Cotton seem more clever than convincing. The practice of twenty years cannot be said to have established a custom from which it would be unconstitutional to depart. We are not sure if the precedent of the last twenty years was due to the reluctance of Lord Curzon's predecessors to receive the President of the Congress in person; the precedent must have been created by the Congress rather than by the Viceroys. And it is difficult to understand Lord Curzon's successors should be unwilling to follow the precedent introduced by him. How does the presentation of resolutions differ in principle from the presentation of an address, in which grievances are set forth? The address presented to the Viceroy in his tours set forth local grievances, while the resolution of the Congress voice sentiments in which a larger section of the subject community join. Perhaps a more radical difference is that while addresses pray, resolutions criticise. But if those that habitually criticise remain, in addition, to pray, why should not the Viceroy receive the President in his official capacity and give such replies as he might deem expedient?

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

Commenting on the New Year Honours' list, the "Rast Goftar" recommends Government to discontinue the publication of the list in an extraordinary issue of the "Gazette," and adds:—There was not a more disappointing New Year Honour's list published by the Government of India than the one issued on the first of January. The Government of India, it is needless to say, is just at present not very popular in this country, and we should not be surprised if it adds to its unpopularity by the publication of a "Gazette," in which not a single Indian gentleman of note has been thought fit to be honoured. European officials, as usual, have all the loaves and fishes, whereas a few paltry crumbs by way of equalisation have been thrown to unknown natives in the employ of Government. It is high time that the natives of this country entered their protest and gave the Government to understand that these honours rightfully belonged to citizens, who are doing valuable and enduring services to the country, and are thereby helping and facilitating the work of the Government. With the exception of a solitary Indian Maharajah, and one or two gentlemen employed in the Native States, not a single Indian throughout the vast continent has been found fit to be honoured in the way in which European officials have been sought to be glorified. This is injustice with a vengeance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks there is room for further improvement in the local municipal finance. Our contemporary remarks:—Though municipal finance has received considerable attention, of a satisfactory character, at the hands of our present Commissioner, who is generally recognised as an excellent authority on finance, we think there is still great room for improvement if only Mr. Harvey would endeavour still more to keep a severer check and control over the spending departments and exercise a salutary influence over all the revenue yielding as well as the disbursing branches of the municipal administration in the matter of the preparation of the annual estimates. We need not repeat here what we have perhaps stated for the fiftieth time that much of the unnecessary taxation which we have found during our experience of over thirty years is levied from the rate-payers has its origin in exaggerated estimates. No doubt it is the voice or failing of all Governments to under-estimate revenue and over-estimate expenditure. This vice was too rampant some twenty years ago. But thanks to the solvent criticism on the subject in the Corporation, from time to time, notably since 1893, it has been greatly suppressed. We, however, cannot say that it has been completely eradicated. The annual estimates still bear visible signs of it which it is the duty of the Corporation to see removed.

THE CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

The "Gujerati" observes:—We understand that the Bombay Government intimated to some of their officers that they were not at liberty to attend the Congress. As we have not seen the demiofficial circular which, it is rumoured, was sent out in the Moffussil nor the replies to letters addressed to them on the subject by individual officers, our statements and observations are, of course, open to correction. But it is positively certain that at least two well-known officials in Bombay resolved not to attend the last Congress session after knowing what the views of the local authorities were. This news reached Moffussil stations, and besides it is widely rumoured that a circular was sent by the Bombay Government which virtually implied that officials were not at liberty to attend the Congress. The public would, indeed, be glad to learn in an authoritative manner that this rumour is not well founded and that the local government did not prevent directly or otherwise, any officers from attending the Congress as visitors.

OUR KHAN BAHADURS.

In an article under the above heading the "Rast Goftar" discourses:—Government rarely confers honours on distinguished Indians, but when they do it, they appear to make their choice in a most haphazard manner. It appeared from the last Calcutta "Gazette" that Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshir Dalal, who has served the Educational Department of the Bombay Presidency in various higher appointments, and is at present the Director of Public Instruction at Baroda, has been honoured with the distinction of a Khan Bahadur. Mr. Dalal has served the Baroda State in various capacities, among them being as a Sir Suba, Naib Dewan, Census Commissioner, and has discharged the duties pertaining to the several high offices to the entire satisfaction both at first of the Government of Bombay, and latterly the Baroda State. Mr. Dalal is now on the eve of retirement, and the Government of India has been pleased to recognise his services both to the Government and the State by conferring on him the high distinction of a Khan Bahadurship—a distinction which in the last honours list, we find, was also bestowed by the same Government on Sheik Ibrahim Sheikh Immam, 1st Grade Inspector, Bombay City Force. We are very sorry to have to hold a comparison between the two new Khan Bahadurs, but when a person in the position of Mr. Dalal who would in all probability have been appointed the Dewan of Baroda, but for certain technicalities and contingencies, is lowered in point of honour to the level of an Inspector of Police, one cannot but feel that Government have erred, and erred egregiously, in judging the relative merits of its officers.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS,

PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The final report of the sesamum (Til) crop of the Punjab for the year 1904, in which twenty-two districts are dealt with states:—The area placed under til was 158,900 acres as compared with 244,400 acres last year and a decennial average of 190,600 acres. The causes of this contraction are the late arrival of the monsoon in most districts and its failure in the Central Punjab where til is most largely grown as an unirrigated crop. The character of the season has been described in the final report on cotton. Decreases are most marked in Hissar, 22,100 to 13,600 acres; Ferozepore 10,400 to 1,800 acres Montgomery 23,100 to 4,500 acres, Lahore 15,400 to 6,900 acres and Multan 37,300 to 23,800 acres. Slight increases appear in Karnal, Jullundur, Gurdaspur, and Montgomery. Yields above the average are reported from Muzaffargarh and Gurgaon. The outturn in Gurdaspur was average. In all other districts the outturn was unsatisfactory. The total outturn is estimated at 317,625 cwts. against 518,369 cwts. last year, and a decennial average of 352,618 cwts.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday 14 January.

The Epsom Plate,—7 furlongs Silenus 9 12, Harpest 9 5, Banker 8 7 Planet 7 8, Hills Borough 7 6, Kitty Grafton 7 5 Caroline 7, Fando 6 11, Felseros 6 10, Balayense 6 5, Jubilant 6, Top Weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs.

The Marine Lines Plate,—1 Mile Narunjee 9 7, Money Spinner 9 1, Talisman 8 13, Skylark 8 9, Mooreed 8 5 Precious 8 4, Bendigo 8 2, Arabian Flag 8 1, Nadir Shah 8 1, Brunny 8, Hadhur 8, Vasco 7 12, Sahab 7 6, Eod 7 3, Faithful 6 12, Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lb.

The Small Arab Handicap.—6 furlongs Gray Fox 9 10, Hermit 9 5, Little Joker 9 2 Moored 9 1, Farewell 8 9, Young Gazelle 8 7, Huddal 8 6 Yerbo 8 5, Winchester 8 3, Clever Boy 8 2, Zuriff 8, Umber 7 13, Mosumma 7 13, Dilerjung 7 12, Bahar 7 6, Malabar 7 4, Master Willie 7 3, Calcutta 7 Surhan 6 10 Silver Prince 6 8, Akyab 6 7, Sandon 6 5 Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lb.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 11 January, 1905.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FOG IN LONDON.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

TRAINS AND TRAMS DELAYED.

CHRISTMAS BIRDS AND MEAT "HELD UP."

LONDON was still in the grip of the fog-fiend on December 22. It is less severe than it was the previous day, but in many parts of the Metropolis in the morning the clouds of suspended particles were dense enough to dislocate traffic. The street flares were kept alight in the West End, and nowhere throughout the day was it possible to do without the artificial light in the buildings and thoroughfares.

The trains at Waterloo were on the average 70 minutes late; at Liverpool Street, 35min.; North London line, 45; London Bridge, 65; Underground, 12min. late. The South London trams, were 30min. late.

The long night has had its humorous as well as its serious side. Many funny incidents are recorded. After wandering about in a hopeless attempt to find their way to railway stations, a number of theatregoers sought the refuge of police-stations, where in some cases they were accommodated until morning.

JAGGERS BUSY.

Jaggers were in great demand until the offices closed. "Will you send boys to carry two old ladies to Victoria Station?" was one of the messages that came over the telephone of a branch office. At Charing-cross and other West End branches fog-bound pedestrians hired messenger boys to guide them to stations only a few hundred yards distant, and several ladies paid for being escorted across Trafalgar-square. Christmas shopping was also deputed to Jaggers in several cases where it was necessary to have the goods on Wednesday night.

A number of people who travelled to town from Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, St. Leonards, and other parts with the object of "doing" the shops and taking presents back with them, never got beyond Victoria and the other railway termini.

One timid lady who had been overtaken by a fog while shopping in Regent-street, offered a constable a sovereign to take her to the nearest tube station. But the policeman was on point-duty. He, however, handed the lady over to a commissionaire who was in the vicinity.

Despite the favourable opportunities which the fog offered for escape, remarkably few robberies have been reported to the police. Several of the West End jewellers put up their shutters as a precautionary measure. Nor were accidents either many or serious. One or two lamp-posts were dislodged owing to the 'busmen losing their way and the horses getting on the pavement.

The fog was made the excuse by many persons including several cabmen, who were before the London magistrates on charges of drunkenness. But most of them were fined. In such weather, it was pointed out, coffee or tea was better than intoxicating drinks.

HEAVY LIGHTING BILLS.

The cost to London of a fog like the present is incalculable. All classes suffer in some way. The chief losers, of course, are the shop-keepers, the theatres and the 'bus companies. In the City itself Christmas business was not interfered with to the same extent as in the West End. In the case of at least one large City firm which does an immense Christmas trade, the takings at the end of the day were larger than on the corresponding day last year, when there was no fog. In most of the West End shops, however, there was a falling-off in receipts.

The extra light alone is a heavy charge on the Metropolis. The manager of one of the electric light companies estimated that the gas and electric lighting bills for Wednesday, would be 35 per cent. higher than on an ordinary December day.

Consignments of Christmas birds and meat are delayed on nearly all the railways. There is no danger, however, of a famine in turkeys, as hundreds of thousands have reached London within the past two days, and the market can be kept going until Saturday morning at any rate. By that time further supplies will have reached Smithfield and Leadenhall-street.

The fog has put an additional strain upon the Post Office owing to the late arrivals of trains and the impossibility on Wednesday afternoon of getting Christmas parcels delivered. Additional vans have had to be engaged for the rest of the week. The carriers will reap a rich harvest if the weather clears up soon, as the usual supply of vans in the possession of the shopkeepers will also have to be augmented in order to make up for the time lost on Wednesday and yesterday morning.

FOG THAT POISONED CATTLE.

This has been called a record London fog. The officials at the Weather Bureau, who are sticklers for putting things meteorological in their proper perspective, brought forward records to disprove the idea. "It was certainly a dense fog on Wednesday" said one of them, "but it is by no means a record. There was a denser and a more persistent fog in 1879, when Christmas show cattle were poisoned by its density. This fog, moreover, is very patchy. While at some places it was dense, at others it was comparatively clear."

We are it seems, experiencing an iceberg or cold-surface fog. It differs from the steam-water fog, or the cloud fog, or the smoke fog, or the high fog. It is really a very fine rain, so fine indeed that it doesn't fall at any perceptible rate, and the particles are held in suspension until a current of air drives them upwards.

The coal smoke aggravates a fog, but, according to weather experts, does not cause it. There are banks of fog off Newfoundland where there are no chimneys, but they are white clouds. It is the smoke that makes the London fogs so black. "If one could reduce the consumption of coal and therefore the output of smoke," said the weather expert, "the conditions would be very much modified."

One great drawback in dealing with the fog in London is the fact that no provision exists for a systematic investigation of the chemical and physical condition of the air of the metropolis such as is provided for in Paris. The County Council made a grant for a year's observations, but although good work was done it refused to make a further grant.

SHIPPING DELAYED.

At Gravesend, Sheerness, Liverpool and Dover shipping was seriously delayed by the fog. A large number of vessels unable to get up the river, anchored at Gravesend, and there was a continual blowing of syrens.

Owing to the suspension of the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway ferry, people in Gravesend having business in Tilbury Docks and Essex crossed the river by means of watermen's skiffs, an adventurous passage with the river crowded with shipping and shrouded in fog. In many cases travellers were obliged to proceed to London by the South Eastern Railway and take the London, Tilbury and Southend Railway to their destinations on the Essex side of the river. The local tramway company suspended the electric car service between Gravesend and Northfleet.

The movements of warships at Sheerness were suspended. Objects only six yards distant were invisible in the Medway. Communication between the battleships, cruisers, and destroyers was maintained by wireless telegraphy and fog signals. Coaling parties were unable to reach the Government ships off Port Victoria.

A lighter passing under Rochester Bridge, on the Medway, struck one of the buttresses and sank. John Goodhew, the lighterman in charge, was knocked overboard and drowned. Two other men working with him fell into the hold, but succeeded in getting into a small boat before the lighter sank.

Great delay was experienced in the arrival of trains and mails. The Flushing mail packet arrived at Queenborough yesterday morning two hours late.

The fog in the Channel was very thick until 10.30 yesterday morning, when it lifted like a curtain, and it was possible to see miles out to sea. Both the Calais and Ostend mail packets were, however, again very late, owing to the London trains being behind time. The mail boats instead of leaving at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, did not get away from Dover until two o'clock yesterday morning.

After a stormy passage the Oceanic arrived in the Mersey yesterday, twenty-four hours late. Here further delay occurred owing to fog, which has paralysed all traffic. The White Star liner Cedric, which left Liverpool on Wednesday for New York, was still fog-bound in the river yesterday.

The captain of the liner Kroonland, on its way to New York, reports the worst weather he has ever experienced in the Atlantic. On the 12th the liner was struck by a tidal wave which sent tons of water thundering down on the decks. One of the passengers, Mr. P. Pierotte, of Belgium, bound for South America, was swept against the woodwork and badly crushed. His leg was broken in two places. He was removed to the hospital and is in a serious condition, though he will probably recover.

BUSINESS DISLOCATED AT THE DOCKS.

In the neighbourhood of the docks the fog was so dense as to place all work practically at a standstill.

Vessels which entered the Thames for clearing could not be piloted into their berths owing to the danger to shipping that would have attended the operation, whilst those vessels that had already got into dock could not be worked without extreme danger to life and limb. This told very heavily on the dock labourers, who, instead of being able to secure sufficient for the Christmastide, had only the gloomiest prospect before them.

In the warehouses and on the wharves the fog played havoc with the work, business being carried on only with difficulty and much risk. The loss sustained in this direction by the fog must represent a very considerable sum of money.

THE GATE OF OUR ENEMIES.

THE NEW STRATEGICAL DISPOSITION OF THE FLEET.

THE new grouping of our sea-going squadrons is a formal recognition by the Government of the old naval maxim that "the frontiers of Great Britain are high-water mark on the enemy's coasts." It gives the final blow to the assumption that Canada is to be defended in the Northern Atlantic or Pacific, or South Africa off Simon's Bay. The naval defence of the Empire rests on the ability of the fleet to catch the enemy in the straits or narrow seas in the neighbourhood of his own ports.

A glance at the map will show that any possible naval enemy has one or more narrow necks of water to pass before he can create havoc on the outlying portions of the Empire, or secure for himself lines of sea communication thither. The debouches of the English Channel, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal—one or more of them—lie in the way of France and Russia, wishing to strike either East or West. Our fleets at Portland, Gibraltar and Malta ensure that they shall not gain command of any of these waterways without a struggle. The Skager Rack, the mouth of the Kiel Canal, the Straits of Dover, similarly, lie in the path of a possible combination of the Russian and German navies. All lesser forces may be left out of account; but, if reckoned, they merely reinforce the argument.

Looking at history, we find that, as a matter of fact, these considerations have always operated. Beachy Head and Lowestoft; Quiberon Bay and La Hogue; St. Vincent, Trafalgar, and Lagos Bay show where the foci of the various storms we have met and weathered were located, though to these must be added the Nile, fought for the defence of Egypt, which is strategically covered by Malta, and the campaigns of Rodney and Hood, fought in the Caribbean Sea, where also Nelson had considerable experience. Apart from those, the only quarter of the world in which we have been at all seriously engaged is the East Indies, where the Bailli Suffren made things fairly warm during the conflict with the great coalition against us.

Regarded both geographically and historically, it is thus evident that experience has shown our danger-line to be the French and Spanish seaboard of the Atlantic—Hawke, Cornwallis, Cobden, Collingwood, Howe, are names to remind us of this—and that Gibraltar has always been—as it is still—our true strategic pivot, "the gate of our enemies," which we possess. It is extraordinary how half-hearted has been the recognition which the Admiralty has accorded to this fact up to now. Under the new scheme, however, it is recognised to the full. The channel Fleet, based on Portland, is to be the strongest in numbers with its twelve battleships; but the newest and best are evidently to go to the Atlantic Fleet. Obviously, if the trouble come from the north, the Atlantic Fleet will move northward into home waters; but, equally obviously, the Mediterranean, though it may be necessary to leave a force to observe the Dardanelles and protect the Canal, will move west to Gibraltar in support. If the trouble be from the south, then it is from Gibraltar that the great armoured cruisers can best patrol and protect the trade routes of the Atlantic. And in this connection it must not be forgotten that a new narrow waterway will ere long be added to those which shape the strategic problem so far as the navies of the world are concerned. The Panama Canal will restore much of its importance to the Caribbean Sea, and thereby still further enhance the importance of Gibraltar and, incidentally, of the Portuguese alliance.

A word needs to be said as to the distribution of the cruiser squadrons. In narrow waters, for observing an enemy's battle-fleet, the protected cruisers of the Edgar and Diadem classes, the new "Amethysts" and the "Scouts" will do effective service; for scouting work in open water, for hanging on to an enemy's fleet at sea, and for patrol duties, only the big armoured ships are of avail, as the manœuvres of 1903 showed. Though the first, second and third cruiser squadrons are attached in time of peace to the Channel, Atlantic and Mediterranean fleets respectively, and though the particular service squadron of protected cruisers is to make the North Atlantic and the Caribbean its training-ground for young seamen, we may confidently expect that, in war-time, these roles will be reversed. The armoured ships will have their own work to do in the Atlantic, keeping in touch by "wireless" with the battle squadrons, but finding "lawful occasions" of more importance than mere observation duties. The importance of Gibraltar is here, again, self-evident.

So far, the disposition of the fleets and of the cruiser squadrons is logical, and based on a clear definite idea; the idea of swift and easy concentration against any foe or combination of foes in the neighbourhood of their main force. The readiness of the Reserve force at home, in like manner, proves that the Admiralty is awake to the necessity of dealing with the enemy's fleets effectively in detail before they can gain the high seas and hope to effect a concentration by dodging our blow. The strategical idea under lying the maintenance of the Chinese Fleet, the East Indian and Australian Squadrons, and the connecting Squadron at the Cape is not so evident. Imperial sentiment, I am inclined to think, has played—and properly played—a great part. Australasia and South Africa must be nurtured in the faith that the Navy in part belongs to them. They must, therefore, see the ships to which they contribute, Australasia in money and men, South Africa in money. The duties of the East Indian Squadron in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere are sufficiently important to justify the maintenance of a small squadron there. But I own it is not so easy to appreciate the need of keeping five battleships and a strong force of cruisers in the China seas. If Japan emerges victorious from the war, and aspires to the domination of China in a way prejudicial to our interests, the present China fleet would be quite inadequate to check her. If, on the other hand, the Government decide that it is safe to rely on her friendship (I mean to imply no doubt on that point) then, with Port Arthur out of Russian hands, her sea-power is sufficient to maintain by itself the supremacy of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in these matters. No doubt the battleships of the China fleet cannot be withdrawn while the war lasts; but I am inclined to regard their retention as a temporary measure. Later on it may be found expedient either to bring them home to join in the general concentration of force; or to base them on Sydney; or perhaps, to create a fleet of some considerable force to act as "Tyler" to our Lodge at Simonstown. Concentrated there looking east and west, with the East Indian and Cape cruisers under the one command, and with a strengthened cruisers squadron based on Sydney as a flying outpost for the Pacific and China Sea, it would seem that we should have placed the logical coping-stone on our naval concentration. If we require battleships outside European waters at all surely Simonstown is a more advantageous base than Hongkong.—Gerard Fiennes, in the "St. James's Budget."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 11.

Wednesday.—Pressure has been steady or has risen in Baluchistan, and the North-West Frontier of India. It has fallen briskly in Kashmir and slightly to briskly in the central parts of India. Pressure, is slightly lower than elsewhere in Sind, Gujarat and Central India. Local falls of snow have fallen in Kashmir. Astor report a fall equivalent to 1 inch and Minimurg 15 cents. Pressure is uniform, and lower than usual over the whole of Northern India, and light scattered showers of rain may possibly occur in the plains, and light snow in the Western Himalayas. Light precipitation is also possible in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Ajmer and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is in slight to large defect of normal over the whole area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Negapatam.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in defect of normal at Ratnagiri, Lahore and Delhi and 5° to 6° in excess at Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Indore and Bhavnagar; minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Karachi, Bhuj and Jaipur. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and Malegaon and the lowest 40° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Bhuj, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Mangalore, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine and clear in all districts except in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab and United Provinces where it is slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next, the 14th instant, all to terminate at Hog Island.

A Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand Course No. 17 First Yacht to start at about 2-50 p. m.

B Class Yachts Handicap Race to start with time in hand Course No. 17. First Yacht to start at about 2-40 p. m.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race Course No. 10. Start at 2 50 p. m.

The Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

THE AMERICAN HUMBERT CASE.

NEW YORK'S NINE-DAY WONDER.

WIDESPREAD interest has been aroused in the daily history of the lady who has now become the notorious Mrs. Chadwick, writes a New York correspondent. The case bids fair to rival that of Mme. Humbert and the Crawford millions for its mysteries and surprises. A lawsuit in New York provoked inquiries. The case went too far for the stoppage of the affair. Soon the fall of a bank at Oberlin, in Ohio, was announced as due to the financial operations of Mrs. Chadwick. For a day there were rumours that the bank held as collaterals notes of a multi-millionaire. This part of the mystery has so far been cleared up that it was made known there were in existence two notes for £100,000 and £50,000 purporting to bear Mr. Andrew Carnegie's signature. This was disclosed in the confession that the aged president Mr. Beckwith, of the Oberlin Bank, made to the United States district attorney in Cleveland on Monday. The banker Beckwith and his cashier were arrested and this was regarded as only the beginning of a long series of criminal prosecutions as it was surmised that a bold scheme of fraud lay behind the raising of such large sums of money and could only have been devised by a group of clever conspirators able to dupe through a woman's persuasiveness men of the shrewdest acumen in ordinary business matters. Mr. Carnagie promptly denied that he had ever given any such notes or that he had ever heard of Mrs. Chadwick. Naturally it has been a source of considerable annoyance to him that his name should figure so prominently in the matter. The machinery of the law was now put into full swing and legal officials such as the Controller of the Currency, the receiver of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, the attorneys of Herbert B. Newton of Brookline Mass, whose suit to recover £18,160 precipitated Mrs. Chadwick's difficulties, gathered together personally or by their representatives in New York.

THE DASH FROM THE HOTEL.

Nearly a dozen officers of the Government's detective service were set to work keeping a close watch on Mrs. Chadwick, who was reported to be in a state of nervous collapse from all these troubles, and had as her sole companions her son Emil, a lad of 19, and a Swedish nurse, Freda Swanstrom. Then came a sensational dash from the hotel at which the party had been staying. In a wild drive through the streets taking half an hour to cover a distance that could be traversed in five minutes, Mrs. Chadwick was unable to elude the pursuit of the detectives or of the reporters who followed in eight vehicles kept in waiting. But at her last haven of refuge she was not allowed to remain long undisturbed. The Federal authorities, whose action in such cases always suffers some delay in connection with proceedings in the individual State, as in this case in Ohio, were at last ready with their warrant, and she was taken to the Federal building by the United States Marshal, and subsequently arraigned before the United States Commissioner on the charge of conspiring to aid and abet the Oberlin Bank officers in the embezzlement of £2,500. From the confession of C. T. Beckwith, the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Oberlin, it is expected that a complete history of Cassie L. Chadwick's financial transactions will be obtained. During two years she carried on negotiations to get £38,400 out of the bank. It was only a small country bank in Lorain County, Ohio, and its failure was caused by the run on its resources made by its depositors on a Saturday night when it opened according to custom after the story had become known that Mrs. Chadwick had received large sums from its funds, and the bank could not meet the demands for withdrawals. Once in court heavy bail was required for the prisoner. It was reduced from £5,000 to £3,000 but no sponsors were forthcoming during a long day's waiting and Mrs. Chadwick was taken late at night to the Tombs, New York's grim Newgate, to await further examination in ten days' time.

THE BROWN PAPER PORTMANTEAU.

From San Francisco is published a statement as to Mrs. Chadwick's antecedents which has opened up fresh lines of inquiry. It comes from Mrs. Alice York, who says she is Mrs. Chadwick's sister. Though Mrs. Chadwick denies this, yet she admits so great a portion of the allegations that it is difficult to question their accuracy. Mrs. York says Mrs. Chadwick and she were brought up at a little village near London, Ontario in Canada, where they were born. Mrs. Chadwick, who is now about forty-five, and has all the appearance of a Society woman, married, about 1880, a man named Hoover, who died seven years later, leaving her an estate of 50,000 dollars. She met her present husband, Dr. Chadwick of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1897, and with him travelled extensively abroad. He is now said to be in Paris. In 1890, a Mme. de Vere was sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary for forgery. This woman was said to be a hypnotist of a high order. Witnesses, it is now declared, are forthcoming at Chicago and Columbus, Ohio, who identify Cassie L. Chadwick with Lydia de Vere, who, in her turn, is averred in London, Ontario, to be none other than Lydia Bigeley, born there of humble birth, but who developed an early tendency to pose as an heiress. After various troubles, in which forgery and hypnotism played a conspicuous part, this Lydia de Vere was reported in her native village to have married a wealthy Cleveland man named Chadwick. A close parallel with Mme. Humbert's empty safe is furnished by Mrs. Chadwick's portmanteau, which she confided to the secretary of a Trust Company, deluding him with the statement that it contained £1,000,000 in securities. It has now been opened and has been found to contain nothing but brown paper.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, January 12, 1905.

Musketry.

Those who have not yet completed are requested to communicate at once with the Instructor with a view to all class firing being completed during the present month.

The Competition for the monthly Challenge Cup will be held on Saturday afternoon next at Santa Cruz. Distances will be those of the annual course.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 12, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No 1 Company will parade on Saturday next the 14th instant at Colaba North Fort, at 4-30 p.m. for 6" B L Gun Drill.
No 3 Coy—Thursday 5-45 p m—Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters squad drill and Proficiency Class.
Saturday at 4-15 p.m. Parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
2. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the corps from the 21st December 1904 and posted to No 3 Coy.
No 1904 Gr W May.
3. The following member having resigned has been struck of the strength of the corps from the 16th December 1904.
Pr C H Clark No 3 Coy.
4. The following transfer has been sanctioned Sapper C F Spencer from E E Coy to No 1 Sub Div No 1 Coy.
5. Leave of absence for 6 months from the 5th Jan. 1905 has been granted to Gr C F Spencer.
6. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday the 16th instant at 6 30 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 12, 1905.

1. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out the Range so that their Sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle Meeting.

2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 15th to 20th January 1905, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-Quarters, where entries should be made as early as possible.

Matches in Class C of the Prospectus will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon of the 14th and 21st instant, commencing each afternoon at 2. 30. p.m.

Attention is invited to Bye-law 4 of the Prospectus viz:—For all entries made on the Range for Matches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 an extra charge of 4 annas will be charged for each match.

Matches IV and V are only open to those who have completed their Class-Firing before the meeting.

3. There will be a General Meeting of the Sergeants at Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday), the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 11.

Before The Hon The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1289—Bicknell M and R S Bashrudin and another vs Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree—Little and Co—Part heard.
1299—Bhaishunker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Limited vs Laxmishanker Deoshanker and another—K B Mehta and P R and K—Part heard.
1305—Mansukhlal J and H—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Gungabai widow and others—L and Co M J and H C L and O and Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.
1369—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others Thakurdas and Co—Tyabji D and Co.
1370—Captain and K—Goolam Hoosein Somji and others vs The Bank of Bombay and another—Crawford B and Co
1374—Little and Co—Sooleman Somji and others vs Rahimtoola Somji and others—U and P C and K—Crawford B and Co.
1371—Bicknell M and R—Vadilal Sakhalchand and others vs G F Eurbitt and Co—Crawford and Co.
1372—Pestonji R and K—Bai Cooverbai widow and another vs Mahomed Abdulla bin Ahmed Cardiman and another—Kanga and P
1376—Captain and Co—Thucker Bhanji Curseondas vs Thucker Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For trial of the Preliminary issue.

426-01—Bicknell M and M—R Jivabhai Vadilal vs Vadilal Sakarchand and others—Khunderao S and L and B and G R N M and Mathubhoy J and M

Commercial Causes

579-04—Captain V Capsey Purbat and others vs Mowjee Shamjee and others—Madhowjee and K

Long Causes

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Soubai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji B and K
525-24—Matubhoy J and M—Suttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and others N Cragie L and O—Little and Co
112-04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—For postponement
377-01—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hassan vs Memon Ahmed Muja Hasu Maja—Kanga and P
537,04—In person a pauper—Pandoorang Dhondoo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nutnoo Cudoo and others—Dephtary and F
421101—R P Metha Hiraji Dayaji Mahatre vs Gomiba widow and others—Chitnis and M
663,01—Smetham B and N—Shamoo Khao vs Balaram Sadkoji Bole and others in person Jametji and R
670,04—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram
777,—Jamsetjee and R—Pherozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Dinbai widow and another—M and R Vakil
771,0—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamshy vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co Payne and Co B V N K
449,03—Jamsetji and R—Abdool Hoosein Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person and M B Chathie,
329-04—Matubhoy J and M—Jafferbhai Somji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Wadia G and Co—For postponement
126-01—Captain and V—Parbhawatibai widow vs Kashinath Laxuman Joshi and others—Dikshit D and S K J Billimoria
426-04—Bicknell M and P—Jivabhai Vadilal vs Vadilal Sakarchand and others—Bhaishanker K and G Matubhoy J and M R N Motabhoy Khunderao S and L
276-03—Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar and others—Kanga and P—Pestonji R and K.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

For Dismissal

28-03—Bhaishanker K and G—Ramchandra Purshotam vs Chotalal Jeverdas Khursetjee—D Shroff
663-04—Mulla and M—Nowrojee Maneckjee Dumasia vs Nanabhai Ruttonjee Chinoy—Unwalla and P

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes

309,04 Malvi H and M—Gabinsha Pranjiwandas and another vs Mangaldas Hiralal and another—Edgelow G and W—Part heard
302,03—K B Mehta—Kurumchand Tullaji and others vs Sakalchand Nathuji and others—Bhaishunker K and G
375-04—J P Dastur—Meherji Maneckji Dastur vs Dorabji Merwanji Daboo—K B Mehta
568,03—S B Noble—Bhaishunker H and G Jamnabai widow and other vs Fazalbhai Heptoola and others—Nanu H and Co
363,04—In person (a pauper)—Bibima widow vs Sonabai widow and others—Payne and Co
49,02—Wadia G and Co—Bejnath Goculdas and others vs Jotimal Nagarmal and another—Sorabji and J
251,04—Malva H and M—Mohtabhai Dhanmal vs Meghraj Gungabux—Wadia G and Co
383,01—Smetham B and N—Chubildas Lalloobhoy and another vs Dharsey Oodhowji and others—Ardeser H D and Co—In person
708,02,709,02—S B Noble—Abdool Hoosein Allibhoy vs Mahomedbhai Alloobai and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Captain and V
807,01—Mulla and M—Madhavji Khimji vs Tricumdas Doongersey and others—Madhowji and K and Thakurdas and Co
612,02—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji Nusserwanji Vakil and others vs Visram Ebrahim and Co and others—Little and Co
281,01—Thakurdas and Co—Moolji Noor Mahomed vs Autuda Sewa and Co—Wadia G and Co
69,04—K B Mehta—Maneckjee Nowrojee Bhaiji Patelna vs Byramjee Poshi—Ardeshir H D and Co
456-04—R P Mehta—Ahmed Abba and others vs Allimiya Hoosainmiya Jerivala and others—Captains V

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Further Directions.

303-11605-01—Balkrishna V N K—and Crawford B and Co—Girdhur Shamjee and another vs Tribhowandas Lalloobhoy and other—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

384-04—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhavjee V
120,04—Balkrishna V N and K—Babulji Sadashiv Senji and another vs Jankibai widow—K J Billimoria—Part heard
117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate General vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji V
103-01—Bicknell M and R—Dinshaw M Puntahkey and other vs Khatri Sale Mahomed Jaffer Rangari—Little and Co
165-01—Payne and Co—Vallee Mahomed Hoosein vs Vassonjee Velljee and Co—Madhavji V
29-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P Pavri and Maganlal J and G
136-03—M B Chothia—Vajibai widow vs Sonabai widow—Payne and Co
74-04—Tyabji D and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow—Edgelow G and W
255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Karegavkar
365—01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S
723,03—Wadia G and Co—Abdulla Khakibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Matubhay J and M
791,04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co
646,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Harakchand Pitamber and others vs Dhakhalbhai Pandurang and another—Mirza and M
631,04—Tyabji D and Co—Luchminarain Pachuram and another vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Wadia G and Co
717,04—Cragie L and O—Narotom Merarji Gokuldas vs Munchubhai Balgovindas—F P Pavri
235-03—Ardeser D and Co—Waghji Gopalji and another vs Meghji Gopalji and others Tyabjee D and Co
287,03—Kanga and P—Havdatrai Nandram and another vs Gouribai widow and another—Edgelow G and W
735'03—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs A Readymoney and Co—Little and Co
798,04—Captain and V—Chapsey Purbat and other vs Messrs Gill and Co—W G and Co—Part heard.
539 04—Mulla and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mitha vs Jugmohundas and Bhaishit and others—Payne and Co—(Part decreed.)
791,0 3—Nadirshaw and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shamboo Namdeo Vanjee and others Balkrishna V N K—

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding is pleased to make the following appointments:—74th Punjabis—Capt H H Elliott, 1st Batn, Royal Sussex Regt. on exchange to the Indian Army to be Double Co Officer Dated 27th December 101st Grendiers—Capt A Spitteler, I M S, to the medical charge, vice Capt C R Bakhle, I M S transferred to the Civil Dept 110th Mahratta Light Infantry—Lieut R G Shuttleworth, Royal Warwickshire Regt attached 2nd Batn, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Co Officer, Dated 21 Dec Lieut Shuttleworth will be attached to the 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, pending the return of his regiment from China.

The following postings and exchange are ordered:—Major W Strong from 90 Battery, R F A attached to 80th Battery, R F A Major A F Pullen from No 54 Co R G A to No 70 Co R G A Major H E Marsh from No 70 Co R G A to No 54 Co R G A Major T E Carte from No 61 Co R G A to Chief Instructor, Range Finding Ordnance College.

The undermentioned officers have passed the tests for Final Retention in the Indian Army:—Lieut A J Reynolds 37th Lancers Baluch Horse Lieut E Lorimer 37th Lancers Baluch Horse Lieut J St C D Stewart, 37th Lancers Baluch Horse Lieut M H Lucas 37th Lancers Baluch Horse Lieut L F Bodkin, 112th Infantry Lieut W H Hodgson 119th Infantry The Mooltan Regt 2nd-Lieut T H Stainton 119th Infantry The Mooltan Regt 2nd-Lieut J G Lecky, 119th Infantry The Mooltan Regt 2nd-Lieut J Mc L G Taylor 119th Infantry The Mooltan Regt Lieut W Greatwood 123rd Outram's Rifles Lieut C S H Robarts Malwa Bhil Corps

The undermentioned Officers have passed in the language and test specified:—Capt Loveday, F W Royal Garrison Artillery Somali Aden 22nd Dec 2nd-Lieut La Touche C H D Royal Garrison Artillery Somali Aden 22nd Dec Capt Nicholl H I 1st Batn Bedfordshire Regt Passed French London Oct Capt and Brevet Major Halford M F 1st Batn York and Lancaster Regt Passed German London Oct

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by His M's Secty of State for India to return to duty—Capt F W H Forteau, Supply and Transport Corps Lieut E E Wittard 30th Lancers Lieut H Lewis 37th Lancers Lieut P A R Pritchard 40th Punjabis Lieut G E B Oldfield 74th Punjabis Major R G Burton 94th Russell's Infantry Capt C B L Clery 125th Napier's Rifles.

The undermentioned Officer is granted eight months leave out of India on private affairs including ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, Lieut Colonel H H Aspinall Assistant Adjutant Genl 5th Mhow Division Pension service twenty eight year commenced 22nd March 1904.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

"Vanity Fair," in the letterpress accompanying its cartoon of Sir Hiram Maxim, says that he first thought of the Maxim gun by receiving a jar on the shoulder at the firing of an old rifle. "It seemed a pity that the kick should be wasted. Therefore he put the recoil to work in automatic loading and firing at the rate of a thousand shots a minute. The name of the inventor has gathered popularity thereby amongst all peoples, save a few barbarians, such as the Matabele, Soudanese, and Somalis, where there is an odd prejudice against him."

Mr. Labouchere differs from the majority of critics in that he approves of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's poems. "For my own part," he says in "Truth," "I much prefer the verses of the Lobby Laureate to those of the Poet Laureate."

It is a curious fact that we have in the penny a symbol representing double what it actually is worth. Many of us remember (says a writer in "Macmillan's Magazine") that our pennies used to be much larger than they are to-day; they are now worth about a halfpenny in metal, and as representing the twelfth part of a shilling they are deceptive and seriously lacking in substance.

Writing in "M. A. P.," Mr. T. P. O'Connor remarks on the loneliness of Mr. Charrington. "He stole in and out of the Houses, and sat in one of the back benches. He was a man that seemed to live alone; dined alone, then after dinner he crept quietly into the smoke-room, smoked his cigar, talking to nobody; and then was back in his obscure place on the back benches again, listening attentively to everything that was going on; and trooping with the rest into the division lobby when the time came. A simple, quiet, unobtrusive, high-minded man living plainly and almost ascetically in the midst of boundless wealth, he was a type of true Englishman whom everybody respected."

A trade firm, writing to the "Times," mentions that although the consumption of all wines has materially diminished in England during the last year or two, the statistics prove that port wine has suffered the least owing to the recent commercial depression.

Robert Browning used to tell a story about a girl in their lodgings somewhere in Italy, who regularly stole their tea, and afterwards their candles. But they were mollified when they found out that she stole their candles in order to burn them before a little shrine in expiation of her sin in stealing their tea.

It has been made apparent that the Tsar is well disposed towards Admiral Rojdestvensky, ever since the affair of the North Sea, and a writer in the "World" gives a curious reason for the fact. When the Tsar went to say good-bye to the Baltic Fleet, he took the little Tsarevitch with him, that, baby, though he be, he might be joined with him in wishing it God-speed. As the Admiral knelt and kissed the tiny hand, in which a sacred image had been placed as a gift for him, the Tsar exclaimed, "Admiral, my son blesses you." Now, His Majesty, as all the world knows, is extremely superstitious; that the man whom his son had blessed should go forth and straightway commit a dastardly outrage, or even a gross blunder, would seem to him an evil omen for the baby Tsarevitch.

Baron Suyematsu mentions in his article in the "Nineteenth Century" that, while Japanese ladies never committed hari-kari, the honourable equivalent was death by a stab in the neck from her own dirk, a weapon which she generally carried in her girdle to be used in time of need. Where a Roman dame would in ancient times have plunged her dagger into her own heart, a Japanese heroine preferred to trust the weapon in to her neck, and there is no record of either male or female in Japan ending existence in the fashion that is so often depicted in Western novels, and less frequently, perhaps, in real life.

One of the laws controlling reincarnation provides for the simultaneous return to earth life of those who are in close bonds of sympathy of any kind, and besides the supreme tie of affection, intellectual sympathy and intimate friendship often operate to bring about the same result, so that among those who are now earnestly engaged on occult research of the genuine kind, I am (says "An Occult Student" in "Broad Views") in a position to identify at least fifteen or twenty other persons with whom at various periods my own former lives have been closely associated, and I know of one remarkable case in which a continuous series of lives culminating in one now going on has been traced back for twenty-two thousand years, seventeen lives having been lived through during that time.

Dioxybenzolhexamethylenetetramin is the name given by chemists to a substance known in medical practice as Hetralin. The "British Medical Journal" observes that most readers will agree that abbreviated titles are necessary for this allied synthetic remedies.

In the "Leisure Hour", Dr. Macnamara gives a specimen of the conundrum which M.P.'s have to solve before deciding in which lobby they have to vote. For instance take this:—The original question is that the Bill be now read a second time. Since which an amendment has been moved to leave out all words after the word "that" in order to insert the words no Bill will be satisfactory which does not secure full public control over all money expended from the public purse. The question I have to put is, that the words proposed to be left out stand part. As many as are of that opinion say Aye! Contrary, No! Into which Lobby would the average reader go? Of course in an ordinary public meeting if you were for the amendment you would have to cry "Aye" in Parliament you would have to cry "No!"

Apropos of its correspondence on the preference of girls for boys' books, the "Saturday Review" observes that 'The Coral Island' is one of the best children's stories ever written in any language."

The Bishop of Kensington, in a prize distribution recently told of a case in which a boy got the better of the examiner. "Suppose," asked the examiner, "I offered you half an orange and two-thirds of an orange, which piece would you take?" "Please, sir, the half," shouted the lad. "Stupid boy!" exclaimed the examiner, "I shall put a black mark against you for that." Subsequently a deputation of scholars waited on the examiner to convince him that he was wrong. "Why am I wrong?" he inquired. "Because our comrade does not like oranges at all" was the conclusive answer.

Among the new Christmas toys in Paris gingerbread and chocolate of King Edward, singularly unflattering for the most part, are prime favourites; and a little bearded figure which springs up and administers a sound cuff to another which bears a deplorable resemblance to General Andre is reminiscent of the recent fracas which brought about the downfall of the Minister of War.

The "Law Journal," referring to the recent dispute between Mr. Justice Ridley and Mr. Danckwerts, K. C remarks that the better way was shown by Mr. Benjamin, who, when a Law Lord exclaimed Monstrous! at an argument he was addressing to the House of Lords, quietly tied up his papers, bowed to the noble lords, and left the House. This silent protest at once produced a letter of apology.

In the new number of "the Book Monthly," the daughter of Mr. Justin McCarthy gives some interesting reminiscences of Mr. Parnell. She mentions one curious instance of his superstition. One evening Parnell was talking to me at the coffee stage of dinner, and I, gazing at him with rapture, was vaguely stirring mine and going to drink it, when he said, You must not drink that; you have stirred it the wrong way, and it would be unlucky. Get another cup.

In what club, restaurant, hotel, or home can be found potatoes so admirably cooked as those in the street potato-can, or what chestnut is more appetisingly cooked than that which is grilled al fresco on the hot tea-tray? asks the Lancet. The potato-can man and the chestnut man are distinct benefactors to a section of the public, for they provide cheap, good, and excellently cooked food to the cold and hungry man which at the same time comforts and warms.

It is difficult, says the "Idler," to imagine the extent of the disaster which would ensue if one-half of the Russian navy should unexpectedly meet the other on a dark night.

COMPARED with some of the bog-slides which have taken place in Ireland, the disaster in Roscommon may be regarded as of trifling importance. In 1708, a slip of a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad occurred at Castlegarde, and buried three houses containing twenty-one persons. A similar disaster took place at Addergoole in Galway thirty-five years later. Fresh in the public memory is the bog-slide of eight years ago. Between two and three o'clock one bleak December morning, the edge of the Knockanageeba bog, overlooking the Owenacree Valley near Killarney, gave way and liberated a vast flood of peat and water. The flood rushed along with startling rapidity, swept away the stone-built house of Cornelius Donnelly, Lord Kenmare's quarry steward, and Donnelly, his wife, and six children, perished.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff will have two more volumes of his famous "Diary" ready in the spring, and with them will close it. They will bring his agreeable chronicle down to King Edward's accession and his first Privy Council, at which Sir Mountstuart was present.

Every ten years the "Quarterly Review" issues an extra volume, which is an index to its contents for that period, and a new one is about to appear. Nowadays a periodical hardly has out half a dozen numbers before it establishes them with an index. The "Quarterly" has kept to an old way which has its own charm in these bustling times.

Dickens is always popular at Christmas, but the demand for his books this Christmas appears to have been exceptional. His Christmas Carol and the Cricket on the Hearth are, perhaps, most in request. Well-to-do folk ask for sets of his works, and generally a working maxim among book-buyers at Christmas seems to be this. When in doubt, buy Dickens.

A new novel by Mr. Eden Phillpotts will appear with Messrs. Methuen some time next month. It continues the scheme of his life-work on Dartmoor, and embraces for its theatre part of the northern area of that wild country. The centre of the story is the little village of Belstone, and it is concerned with certain folk who dwell near at hand and pursue the various occupations of the district.

Stevenson's "Across the Plains" is to be included by Messrs. Chatto in their St. Martin's Library. It contains a variety of papers besides the famous account of his journey across America in an emigrant train. The book first appeared in the year 1892, being dedicated, from the "barbaric seats" of Samoa, to Paul Bourget. A new edition has been needed practically every year.

A life of Thomas Nast, the American cartoonist, is being published in a few days, by Messrs. Macmillan. It has been written by Mr Albert Bigelow Paine, and is illustrated with many of Nast's cartoons. His biting pencil did much to expose and bring to an end the notorious Tweed Ring. He was made a United States Consul in South America two or three years ago, and he died there.

Some little time ago, Miss Eva Scott wrote a history of Prince Rupert, which was very well received. Recently, she has been engaged upon a volume telling the story of Charles II, in exile. It is an account of his wanderings on the Continent, and of the faithful adherents who accompanied him. His pilgrimage was hardly characterised by dignity, but it should make interesting reading. The book will be published by Messrs. Constable.

A new book on the teachings of Zoroaster, by Dr. Laurence Mills, of Oxford, is about to appear. It will explain, in a handy form, the cardinal principles of the Zoroastrian religion. Dr. Mills has already written several volumes on the same subject. His translation of the Gathas is very well known among scholars. It is now almost out of print and copies are sold at a premium. Dr. Mills is Professor of Zend Philology in the University of Oxford.

A new volume is being added to the series which Messrs Lawrence and Bullen issue under the title, the Story of Exploration. Its subject is the great river St. Lawrence and its borderlands—a subject not lacking in the picturesque and romantic. The book is written by a well-known Canadian, Dr. S. E. Dawson, will be illustrated, and will have maps. The series in which it appears is ultimately to be a complete history of the discovery of the globe.

Mr. Douglas Sladen's new book on Sicily is printed and will be out next month. It is in three parts. First it gives a general idea of the Island of the Sun as a winter resort. Secondly, it has a table of all the towns of Sicily to which there is any reasonable means of access, with lists of the monuments or natural beauties near each. Thirdly, Mr. Sladen puts a mass of general information at the disposition of his readers. There are 200 pictures, most of them from special photographs.

Another volume of the great "Oxford English Dictionary" is about to appear. It deals with words from "pargeter" to "pennached." Dr Murray points out that of the 2,477 main words in this portion of "P," only two have any claim to be considered native in old English, viz: "parrock" and "path." Among the important historical words are "Parliament," "parish," and "parson." The words recorded from "P" to pennached number 8,523 and the illustrative quotations 30,074.

Early in the New Year Mr. Murray will publish a book on Bird Life and Bird Lore, by Mr. Bosworth Smith. It consists of papers and essays which he has written from time to time. His object, in now collecting them, is two-fold:—First to communicate as far as possible, to others some portion of the enduring happiness which the love of birds has given me; and secondly, to do all that lies in my lower towards the preservation of all birds more especially of those interesting and beautiful species which are habitually persecuted till in many parts of the country, they are threatened with actual extinction.

The adventures of the men who first explored the West and North-West of the American continent should make a book like a novel. They are gathered into a volume which Messrs. Macmillan are bringing out under the title, "Pathfinders of the West." The author is Mr. A. C. Laut, who sets out, in a manageable space, the travels of pioneers like Radisson, La Verendrye, Lewis and Clark. The names of Marquette Jolliet and La Salle occur to the mind, but while they did much to make Western America known, they were not exactly pathfinders.

Rather a special interest attaches to the report recently issued by Messrs. Longmans, of the Director of Education for the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. It has been difficult until now to obtain Copies of the work which, being an official publication, was not offered for sale. It incidentally refers to the educational systems of all parts of the self-governing British Empire, and it is thought that it may prove of value to student and teachers who wish to compare these systems. The entire proceeds arising from the sale of the volume will be devoted to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony Teachers' Benevolent Fund.

Mr. Percy White's new novel, "the System" will be ready before the end of January.—Mr. Hall Caine is going to St. Moritz partly as a holiday, and also in order to work quietly on the dramatisation of the Prodigal Son.—A novel which Messrs. Chatto are publishing was to be called a Daughter of France. That title, it appears, has already been used and so the story, which is by Mr. Godric Campbell, will be called Fleur-De-Camp. after the hero.—A popular edition, at half a crown net, of Lord Avebury's recent book on the fiscal question is to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan.—Some interesting additions are to be made by Messrs. Routledge to their Universal Library, which Professor Henry Morley began. For instance, there are to be volumes with Froude's Short Studies, and Gladstone's early studies on Homer. These volumes will appear in a form somewhat similar to the World's Classics.—Messrs. Longmans are publishing a book of College and Ordination Addresses, by the late Rev. Forbes Robinson, who was Chaplain of Christ's College, Cambridge.

The tercentenary of the publication of the Don Quixote (First Part) is to be celebrated by a dinner at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, on January 19. The arrangements are in the active and competent hands of Major Martin Hume, Mr. J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly and Mr. Clement Shorter; the Spanish Ambassador and the First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy have promised to be present; and there is some rumour that Mr. Morley was to be invited to preside. It is fitting that England should take a prominent part in the celebration because England adopted Don Quixote as a classic from the first in Shelton's translation. The intercommunion between England and Spain was of course at its closest in Cervantes's day.

It is a signal instance of Time's revenges. By way of dramatic contrast one may quote Mr. Fitzmaurice-Kelly's account of the way Don Quixote found a publisher. In the first years of the seventeenth century it is certain, he says, Cervants was scribbling in some naked garret, but his name seemed almost forgotten from the earth. In 1603 he was run to ground, and served with an Exchequer writ concerning some outstanding balances still unpaid after nearly eight years. He must appear in person at Valladolid to offer what excuse he might. Light as his baggage was it contained one precious immediate jewel—the manuscript of Don Quixote. The Treasury soon found that to squeeze money from him was harder than to draw blood from a stone. The debt remained unsettled. But his journey was not in vain. On his way to Valladolid he found a publisher for Don Quixote.

Sir Courtenay Ilbert in his address to the British Academy contrasted the popular acquaintance with the law in France, thanks to the Code Napeleon, wich the "mystery" that English law was to English people. Familiarity with the provisions of the code was presupposed in popular French literature, and on the French stage. One might hear an article of the French penal code referred to by its number on the stage, and the reference to it at once caught up by the audience. A stage reference to 24 and 25 Vict. c, 96 s. 75 could not meet with much response from an English gallery. Indeed, as Mr. Jerome long ago very wittily demonstrated, stage law in England has a code of its own, which lawyers find mightily amusing.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

WEAKNESS

When you are weak, nervous, and all run down, everything seems to go wrong. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will build you up, make your nerves strong, and give you pure, rich blood. Here is what a nurse of large experience says about it.

Mrs. E. B. Choppell, Stawell, Victoria, sends us her photograph, and writes:

"I have been a nurse for thirty-five years, and I take great pleasure in recording my experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills. I have used these medicines in different parts of the world, both for myself and my patients. I have had great success with them, especially in cases of nervous prostration, impure blood, skin diseases, and weakening illnesses in general. I most heartily recommend these medicines to all sufferers from any of the above-named distressing complaints."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Ayer's Pills cure constipation. Sugar-coated, mild, but effective.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

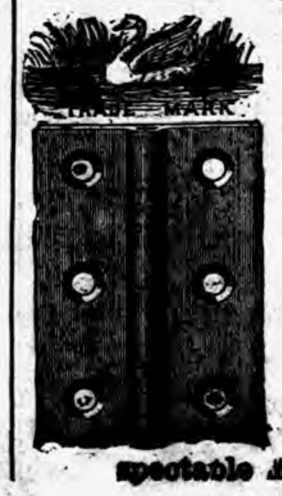
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence [illegible] sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from [illegible], Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FOR
COUGHS & COLDS
USE
"LINSEED COMPOUND"
TRADE MARK
OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC.
OF 38 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire.
Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

Good Morning!
Have a Cigar?
Thank you; this *is* nice!
What brand is it?
DRESSELHUYS

North, South,
East or West!
DRESSELHUYS is Best.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
215,000 copies issued.

Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.
RUBBING EASES PAIN.

Massage

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 *Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated*). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

PEEK, FREAN & CO'S
Milk
BISCUITS.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** *and* **Convalescence,** *to* **young women, children** *and the* **aged.** *Invaluable in hot climates.*
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stannistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMB[illegible]—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd., separately examined by experienced hands. and any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.
WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

"AU[illegible]TION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole o "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) **SARSAPARILLA**

HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get **WILKINSON'S**

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal B Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON, cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.*

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oil, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

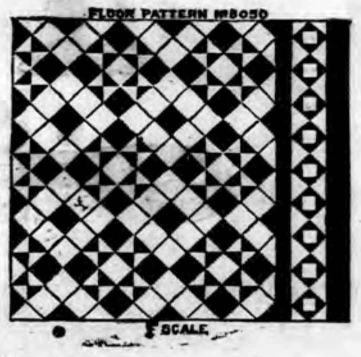
EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children.
Giving them Strength and Vigour
They like it, and thrive on it.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: *Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.*
MANCHESTER OFFICE: *49, Deansgate.*

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT

GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES.

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

The
Remington Typewriter.

By Royal Warrant
To H. M. The King.

Provides prompt, adequate and willing service.
This is what you must have in your office if you desire to increase and extend your business.
A progressive policy is the mainstay of a successful business.
The REMINGTON Typewriter is a progressive Typewriter.
That is why you cannot afford to do without it.

. . *Price List and full particulars upon application to* . .

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO. 00, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
Or to **WARDEN & CO., Bombay.** 11

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALITY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

An Absolute Necessity!

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,

OSCILLATING OR REVOLVING FAN.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

If you are Up-to-date you cannot do without it!

Just the thing for Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

Write for our New List, showing everything of the latest in Fans & Electrical Supplies

GET OUR PRICES.

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile Street, LONDON, E.C.

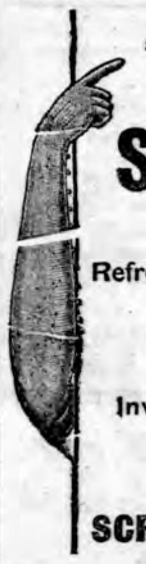
MIDDLEMORE & LAMPLUGH, LTD.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, WALSALL, COVENTRY.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.

MAKERS OF
HARNESS, SADDLERY,
Bridles, Head Collars, Bandoliers, Travelling Bags, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENT A SPECIALITY.



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

Gig Harness
Harness
Liquid
S.&H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE
FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS BROWN LEATHER.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
S.&H. HARRIS, Manufacturers, Lon

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

GOLD MEDAL,
Health Exhibition, London.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

From an Eminent Surgeon:—
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien," was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

..eed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nosty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep: Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S

BUTTER-SCOTCH

(THE CELEBRATED SWEET FOR CHILDREN.)

"Really wholesome Confectionery"

Other Specialities.

- NOUGAT.
- RAHAT LAKUHM.
- RUSSIAN TOFFEE.
- ALMOND ROCK.

MANUFACTORY: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

SCIENCE. RECREATION.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Rose's LIME JUICE

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

Prepared from the

CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN."

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ × 3¼.

Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

REGULAR MODEL	PRICES FROM £6 17 6
TOURIST MODEL	" £6 10 0
DE LUXE MODEL	" £10 10 0
ROLL FILM MODEL	" £6 17 6

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody, is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

Butter, Rs. 14-8.

Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.

Rs. 40.
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

Rs. 22.
Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8
Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 30. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons gilt inside.

Rs 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8
Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5.
Toast.

Rs. 110. 11″ Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.

Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.

Rs 47,
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 4[illegible].

Rs. 29.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat

MARCKS & Co, Ltd.,

Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

Arsenal Road,
POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers
by Royal Warrants
TO THEIR MAJESTIES
THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS
OF INDIA.

BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.,

49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief.

The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

C CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD. B

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; [illegible], Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.; Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, [illegible]. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.